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BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

AND MAKE YOUR GARDEN BRING IN MOST OF YOUR LIVING

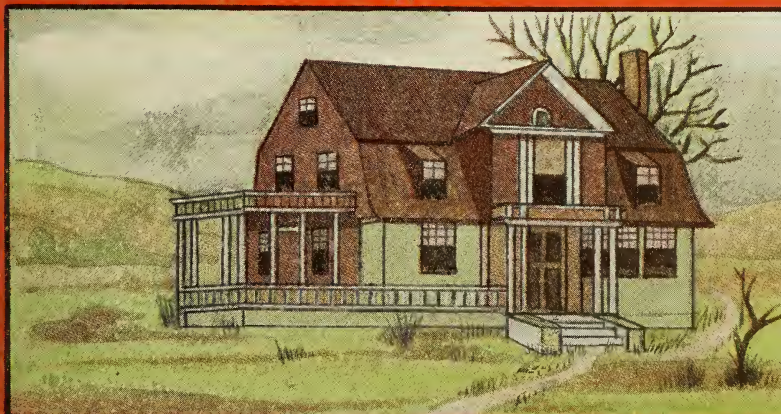


THE HOME

WHEN SAM REFUSED \$3500⁰⁰ HE SPENT \$250⁰⁰
FOR PAINT AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS AND \$68⁰⁰
FOR FRUIT TREES, ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC. FROM
REILLY BROS. SAM IS GETTING MOST OF
HIS LIVING FROM HIS GARDEN

REILLY BROTHERS NURSERIES

1 REILLY ROAD
DANSVILLE • NEW YORK



WHEN SAM JONES
BOUGHT THE PLACE
FOR \$1400⁰⁰

Monmouth Grange Save \$100.00

From Maine Farmer

Nursery agents are hustling, and if they are to be believed, there's a big scarcity and prices are soaring, all "on account of the war." Here is the way Monmouth Grange cut the knot and saved its money. Early in the winter it submitted a guarantee to one of the leading nursery growers, **Reilly Brothers, Dansville, New York**, a thoroughly reliable firm, which was promptly signed and returned. It read as follows:

"We guarantee that all stock sent shall be duly inspected, free from all disease, spring dug, first-class in every way, two-year stock, caliper three quarters of an inch or more, eight inches above the bud, with full root system and well shaped top, and every tree shall be true to name and order."

While agents were selling trees for 50 to 60 cents, this Grange order was accepted at 21 cents for single tree, 15 for ten, and for fifty or more, ten and one-half cents each. As low a price was made on peach, pear and plum trees, and on ornamental shrubs. The trees came promptly, in fine condition, the conditions of the guarantee were met, so far as present appearance can decide, the buyers received a discount sufficient to cover all expenses of delivery, the Grange got five per cent on the order, and everybody is satisfied. The saving on the order, as measured by agents' prices, was more than \$100.

Three things the members got, a low price, good healthy stock, a straight out guarantee with no strings to relieve the seller later, and with this the satisfaction of knowing that they have saved from 30 to 50 cents on every tree bought.

Here's a hint for others.

—Taken from the Maine Farmer, June 10, 1915.

You Can Make Your Farm Land Pay You \$500.00 Per Acre

How? By planting a Fruit Orchard. It makes no difference whether you live in what they call the Fruit Belt or not. You do not have to live in any particular part of the country to make Fruit Growing pay.

A 10 Acre Apple Orchard Is Better Than a \$30,000 Life Insurance Policy. Why?

A 10 acre Apple Orchard will cost you, to buy the trees and take proper care of them until the trees come into bearing about what a \$2,000 20-year Endowment Policy will cost. With the Insurance at the end of 20 years you get \$2,000. With the orchard at the end of ten years it should pay you at the lowest possible figure \$200 per acre; for ten acres would be \$2,000 per year. An apple orchard is good for at least 30 years; \$2,000 per year for 30 years is \$60,000. **The cost to get this \$60,000 is about what it would cost you to take out a \$2,000 life insurance policy.**

Start With a Few Acres This Spring

Don't put it off until next year—start NOW. You will be reaping the profits in your old age and your children will point with pride at the Orchard that their father planted which has made them independent—you will be leaving behind you a yearly income to your children and a reminder which will bring you to their memory time and time again.

Why, right here in New York State, land that was bought for \$40.00 per acre 15 years ago cannot be bought today for \$800.00. When this land was bought for \$40.00 the farmer was growing corn, wheat, oats and hay and was unable to make it pay 6% interest on \$40.00. A few of the more intelligent farmers started planting fruit trees as they had read of the immense profits the Western Fruit Growers were making. Now they have their whole farm planted to Fruit and it is bringing in 6% interest on \$800.00 per acre.

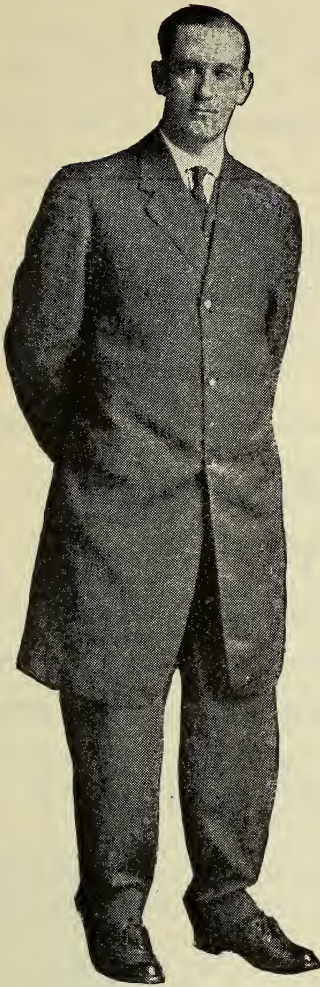
Go into the fruit section of your own state and ask the fruit grower what he will take for his Bearing Orchard an acre. What will he tell you? The chances are he will say \$600 to \$900 per acre and he is not anxious to sell, as he is getting a clear profit of from \$200 to \$500 per acre every year. **Can you make this profit from corn, oats, wheat or hay?**

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
To the Man With a House and Garden

**Save Your Dollars. Beautify Your Home
Make Yourself Happier and Healthier**

MAR 20 1916

INDEXED



JOHN H. REILLY

The Belgian Commissioners who visited President Wilson in 1914 were horrified at our wastefulness.

"Why, in Belgium," they exclaimed, "every city lot is cultivated, and most of our garden truck is raised on less ground than Americans waste in unused back yards."

Look to your back yard to solve the problem of your high cost of living.

Cut out meat from your table and substitute fruit fresh from your own garden, it will not only reduce your living expense, but it will mean health and vigor to your husband, your little ones and yourself.

The hardest, toughest soldiers now fighting in France are the Algerians. They live on fruit and vegetables and have meat once in two weeks.

One of the greatest sanitariums in the world at Battle Creek, Michigan, has eliminated meat absolutely from its diet.

To the Man With a Farm

I have been president of the Reilly Brothers Nurseries since it was organized. For the past 25 years I have been studying the Fruit business from all points. I have made a special study of new varieties of Fruit, the old varieties under different soil and climate conditions, the best varieties of Fruit for different localities from coast to coast and in this connection, I wish to say in a great many cases, I have visited the large Fruit Orchards in the United States, besides receiving information for the past 25 years from thousands of Fruit Growers in all parts of the Country, I have done everything in my power to get information that would be a help to the growth and development of the Fruit Industry in the United States.

If you are undecided as to what to plant, when to plant, or where to plant, write me. **I can help you.** My experience and knowledge in the past 25 years is at your disposal.

I want you to write me. I want to help you. The Orchard Business is the best paying business in the Country and is interesting, educational and the healthiest business on earth and I want to do everything I can to help this industry along.

If you are interested in planting an orchard won't you please write me?

Order early, don't delay. Send your order early whether you send any money or not. We will notify you before shipment when you can remit.

Remember 5% discount for all cash orders before March 1st.

Reilly Brothers Are "THE OLD RELIABLE" Nurseries of Dansville

How to Order

Warning. Some of our regular customers delayed ordering until late last year and we were compelled to refuse their orders as we were sold out. **Don't delay** this year—send in your order now.

Terms: Cash with order, except in large orders when satisfactory reference is given, and then the order must be accompanied by one-fourth cash.

C. O. D. Orders: We will ship stock C. O. D., providing one-fourth cash accompanies order.

Remittance—Should be made by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or your own personal check.

In Ordering—Use the enclosed order blank and give **full shipping directions**. If Post Office address is different from Railroad station be sure to give both.

Rate. Fifty trees at the 100 rate, provided there are not less than 10 trees of a single variety.

ORDER NOW. PAY IN SPRING.

If you haven't the money now, send your order anyway. We will reserve the stock for you and notify you before shipment is made. **Don't Delay Ordering. Do It Now.**

**5% DISCOUNT
ORDER EARLY 5%**

We will allow a special discount of 5% for all cash orders received before March 1st.

Why Not Get Up a Club Order?

There are probably a goodly number of people in your immediate vicinity who will be in need of Fruit Trees and plants this season. By getting up a club order, you can easily pay for your own order and help your friends and neighbors to get trees for perhaps one-half of what they have been paying.

The one who gets up the club order charges single rates and he would pay us 100 rates.

Suppose you get up a club order and sell 50 apple trees of our largest size. The single rate is 30 cents each, for 50 trees it would be \$15.00, while you only have to pay us \$8.75, or in other words you would make on this little order \$6.25. You would make clear on a \$15.00 order \$6.25. Think of what you would make on a large order.

You will be surprised what a large order you can make up if you only try.

We have a customer who made up a club order last Spring for \$700.00 and for his time and trouble he got \$160.00 and he said it was just like finding it and his neighbors were more than pleased and want him to make up another club order this spring.

Why don't you try?

In addition to this liberal discount you save considerable on transportation charges by having all the orders shipped in one box to your address. Club orders are put up carefully so that the club raiser will have no trouble in distributing the stock upon arrival. We will tie each order up separately and make no extra charge for this additional service.

This liberal discount is given the club-raiser for securing us new customers. Therefore if the order is all for one person the discount can not be taken out. Start on the club order today; you will be surprised how easy it is to get your friends and neighbors interested.

We will be glad to send extra catalogs, order sheets and envelopes to help you get up the order.

BEARING SIZE FRUIT TREES

EVERY season there is a demand for extra size fruit trees, principally from our city customers. To supply this demand, we have a grade of extra size, three and four year old trees, some of which have borne fruit in the nursery rows. These trees would be apt to give quick results, when transplanted and are purchased extensively by those who do not care to wait for their trees to grow.

For those wishing to plant a few trees around the house or in the garden, this is just the size to plant, as they cost but very little more and the quickness with which they come into bearing will more than make up for the extra cost of the trees. We have sold planters this size in large quantities for orchard planting and the trees have, without exception, given general satisfaction.

On account of the extra expense in growing, handling, digging and packing, we are obliged to increase the prices for these extra size trees.

STANDARD APPLE TREES

40 Cents Each

\$4.00 per Dozen

\$30.00 per Hundred

Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Maiden Blush, Wealthy, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Improved Ben Davis, Gano, Hubbardston, King, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Stark, Stayman's Winesap, Tolman Sweet, R. I. Greening, Wagener, Wolf River, Winter Banana, York Imperial, Transcendent Crab.

STANDARD PEAR TREES

50 Cents Each

\$5.00 per Dozen

\$35.00 per Hundred

Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Rossney, Seckel, Kieffer.

PLUM TREES

40 Cents Each

\$3.50 per Dozen

\$25.00 per Hundred

Bradshaw, Coe's Golden, Diamond, Fellenburg, Grand Duke, Geuii, German Prune, Niagara, Lombard, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire Damson, Shipper's Pride, York State Prune, Abundance, Burbank.

CHERRY TREES

\$1.00 Each

\$10.00 per Dozen

\$75.00 per Hundred

Bing, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon, Lambert, Yellow Spanish, Baldwin, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello, Olivet, Ostheime, Wragg.

PEACH TREES

40 Cents Each

\$3.50 per Dozen

\$27.00 per Hundred

Alexander, Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Carman, Chair's Choice, Fitzgerald, Iron Mountain, Niagara, Elberta, Crawford's Early, Champion.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU MAKE SECOND AND THIRD CHOICE WHEN ORDERING BEARING SIZE TREES IN CASE FIRST CHOICE IS SOLD OUT.

In making out your order sheet, mark plainly "Bearing Size"



FOR QUICK RESULTS PLANT "BEARING-SIZE" TREES

If You Intend to Plant an Orchard Write Us. We Can Help You

DWARF



Dwarf McIntosh apple trees planted six feet apart in the row and rows eight feet apart. Fruit extra large, beautiful color and fine flavor. Easy to pick, spray, cultivate and prune. Enormous crops from small spaces.

Upright cordon at three year which has been root and top pruned, with fruit buds which will bear a good crop the following summer.

Where the Dwarfs are planted in large numbers this form is advisable.



DWARF FRUITS have a great many advantages over the Standard Trees, especially where space is a consideration, and for people interested in fruit and have only a small garden. These Dwarfs can be trained to any desired shape, can be planted very close together, and if properly pruned, and taken care of, will produce ten times as much fruit on the same space of ground as a Standard Orchard.

For the man who will devote a little time, he will find this work very attractive, healthful and beneficial, not only this, but he will make his little garden profitable, beautiful and the envy of his neighbors. These little trees can be planted from six to eight feet apart, can be trimmed in a dozen different ways, a few of which are illustrated here in our catalogue. They can be trimmed to trail along walls or fences, the same as grape vines, and will produce an abundance of fruit. By making a judicious selection, he can have fruit from spring until fall with plenty of all kinds of fruit in his cellar for all winter.

The advantages of Dwarf Trees for the home garden are:

- FIRST:** They come into bearing from two to three years after transplanting, while a standard tree in a great many cases will not bear before the fifth or sixth year.
- SECOND:** They take up but very little room in the home garden and will produce on the same space of ground about ten times as much fruit.
- THIRD:** The fruit is very easily picked and the trees are very easy to trim, cultivate, spray and take care of.
- FOURTH:** The fruit is much larger in size, in a great many cases double the size and have a much better flavor and a richer color on account of having better and freer circulation of air and exposure to sun light.
- FIFTH:** These trees are very attractive, in fact are prettier than most ornamental trees and it is a great sight to see these trees trimmed in all shapes with ripe, rich beautiful fruit on them.

You will make your home garden the talk of the town if you lay out your garden or a part of it with dwarf fruit trees.



Dwarf Pear tree at two years from transplanting

Complete Instruction for Planting and Care of All Dwarf Trees
Will Be Sent With Each Shipment

F R U I T S

Dwarf Trees for the Home Garden

In an ordinary garden you can plant perhaps 10 to 20 Standard Fruit trees. These trees do not start to bear before the 5th to 6th and sometimes 10th year after planting. These trees make an awful limb growth and should be trimmed every year, but on account of the height and hazardous job this is often neglected which makes the tree grow tall and spreading, and instead of making fruit buds the vitality is all used up in making limb growth. What fruit does form does not receive enough nourishment, air or sunshine to make its quality good, to give it proper size or color and consequently the fruit does not hang well on the tree.

The fruit on a Standard tree is hard to pick.

In a great many gardens you will find a large apple tree occupying 30 feet of space on all sides, the tree loaded with fruit and most of it going to waste, as it was such a hard job the tree had not been trimmed and taken care of, consequently the fruit was not of the best and there was nine-tenths of it went to waste as they had enough of this one variety to supply a dozen families.

In this same space of ground 50 dwarf trees could be planted and a succession of fruit far superior in quality could be raised that would give

a variety of fruit from Spring until Fall. The garden would look 100% better, the fruit would be larger and better and easier to pick and the value of the property would be increased.

For the beautifying of your home garden.

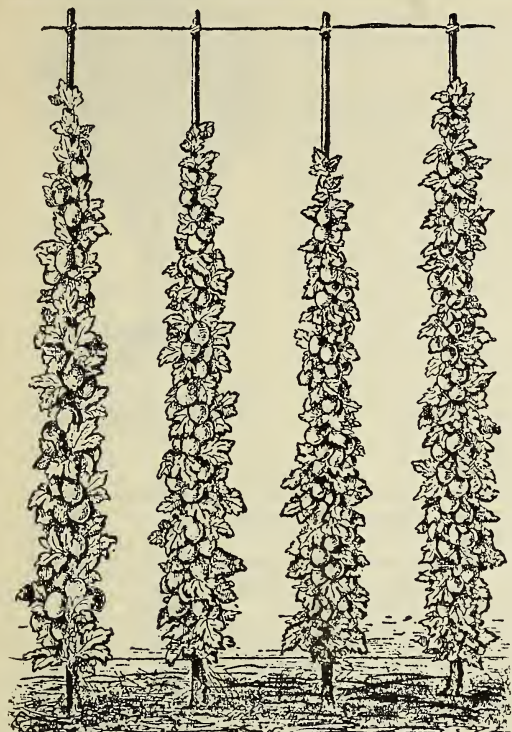
For the reduction of your high cost of living.

For the health of yourself and family.

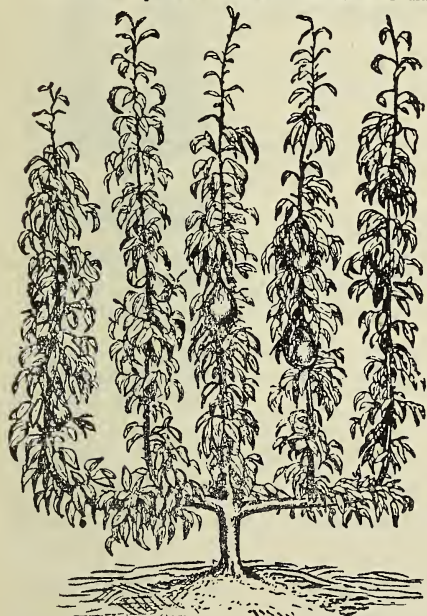
For the value of your property.

For the education of your children.

Plant Dwarf Fruit Trees



Dwarf Abundance Plum Planted and Trained as Upright Cordons six Feet Apart at 3 Year with a Good Set of Fruit.



Candelabrum Espalier Dwarf Peach, 3 Years From Transplanting. Dwarf Peach are very easy to train to most any desired shape.



Dwarf Quince, 2 Years After Transplanting

Complete Instruction for Planting and Care of All Dwarf Trees
Will Be Sent With Each Shipment

PRICE OF DWARF FRUIT TREES

All our Dwarf Fruit trees will run from 2½ to 4 feet in height. We do not guarantee height as some varieties are smaller than others, but the small trees are just as easy to train as the larger trees.

DWARF APPLE, 35 cents each, \$3.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.



Showing the Training of Dwarf Peach at 2 Year After Transplanting, With Fruit Buds on Ready to Bloom and Bear the Following Year.

For description of varieties see Standard Apple,

Dwarf Apple can be trained to any desired shape in the home garden, they can be trained along fences or up the side of buildings, but in planting an orchard should be trained to the upright cordon as illustrated by the McIntosh apple on the former page, or in the bush form. They can be planted from 4 to 9 feet apart according to the way you trim them.



Dwarf Apple Red Astrachan in Bearing Second Year After Transplanting.

DWARF CHERRY, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz., \$40.00 per 100.

Dwarf Cherry will bear about the second season with proper care. These little trees are money makers. Grown mostly in the bush form 6 to 8 feet apart.

DWARF PEAR, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

Dwarf Pear can be handled the same as Dwarf Apple and are a money maker as a commercial proposition.

DWARF PEACH, 25 cts. each, \$2.60 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Dwarf Peaches grown in the bush form will produce larger and better fruit and are planted with good success as fillers for a Standard Apple orchard. By keeping them under control they will start to bear the second season.

DWARF PLUM, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz., \$35.00 per 100.

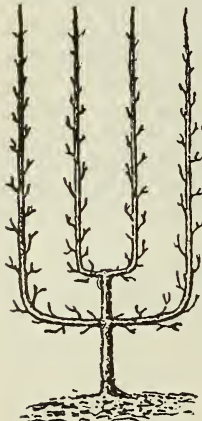
Dwarf Plum trees produce extra large fruit and of the highest color and flavor.

DWARF QUINCE, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz., \$40.00 per doz.

Dwarf Quince will sometimes produce fruit the first season. Fine for the home garden.

DWARF APRICOT, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz., \$40.00 per 100.

A few in the home garden will produce large fine specimens of this delicious fruit.



A Dwarf Cherry Montmorency Trained to the Double U Form, Second Year After Transplanting, With Fruit Buds.



A Dwarf Lombard Plum Trained to the Single U form. Second Year After Transplanting, with Fruit Buds.

Dwarf Fruits as a Commercial Orchard Proposition

Dwarf Fruit have many advantages over the Standard, reducing the size of your tree reduces the labor of thinning, spraying and picking, lessen the number of windfalls, increase the yield of fruit, and above all, improve the quality and beauty of the fruit.

Standard Apple trees planted 40 feet apart require 1600 square feet for each tree or 27 trees to the acre. Dwarf Apple planted 4 feet apart require 16 square feet or 100 Dwarf Apple can be planted in the space occupied by one standard tree; that is, however, impracticable, as roadways must be provided for attending to the trees properly.

We will therefore be reasonable and plant four rows four feet apart on each side of an eight-foot roadway, making 40 feet. Each row would then contain eight trees, making 64 trees for the block of 40 feet square and leaving an eight-foot roadway through the middle of the plot; this would be equal to 1,628 trees to the acre, not counting fractions, with proportionate roadway space. A little practical figuring upon the basis of the foregoing table of the actual yield of these little trees will give some startling results. We find that one of these bush trees yielded in six years over five bushels of apples, or 320 bushels from the trees occupying the space of one standard apple tree THAT HAD NOT YET REACHED THE BEARING AGE; consequently as only 27 apple trees, at 40 feet apart, fit on one acre, 8,640 bushels of apples could be produced from one acre of dwarf apple trees in six years from planting and BEFORE ONE ACRE OF STANDARDS PLANTED AT THE SAME TIME HAD COME INTO BEARING.

It must also be remembered that the Dwarf Apples are superior in size, beauty, quality and selling price to those grown on Standard trees and every apple on these little bushes is within reach of one's hand from the ground; there are no windfalls and the work of spraying is reduced to a minimum.

Plant an acre of these Dwarfs and see the wonderful profits you can make.

Complete Instructions for Planting and Care of all Dwarf Trees will be Sent with Each Shipment

Special Bargain on Light Grade Trees

Many orchard planters, who have the land available and are in no great hurry for results, prefer to plant the small size trees, thus reducing the cost of the investment. Some buyers, however, have an idea that these small trees are culls, of poor quality, and not fit to plant. This is a mistake. These light grade trees are clean, healthy, have good tops and are well rooted; in fact, first-class in every way except size.

If carefully planted and given proper attention afterward, they will make a rapid and satisfactory growth the first year.

All trees do not make uniform growth in the nursery rows, and these small trees are just under our X (3 to 4 Feet) Size. Nothing cheap about them except the price.

No Discount Allowed from any of the Prices on this Page

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
Apple	2 yr.	2½ to 3½ Feet	.10	.95	\$7.15
Peach	1 yr.	3 to 4 Feet	.10	.95	5.70
Sour Cherry	2 yr.	3 to 4 Feet	.10	.95	9.50
Sweet Cherry	2 yr.	3 to 4 Feet	.10	.95	9.50
Std. Pear	2 yr.	3 to 4 Feet	.10	.95	8.10
Plum	2 yr.	3 to 4 Feet	.10	.95	9.50
Dwarf Pear	2 yr.	2 to 3 Feet	.10	.95	9.50
Quince	2 yr.	2 to 3 Feet	.10	.95	9.50

10 APPLE TREES

Fine 2 Year 3-4 Feet. Special Price 87 Cents

2 Baldwins 1 McIntosh
2 Wealthy 1 King
2 Northern Spy 2 Duchess

This collection in our largest XXX grade, catalogue price \$3.00.

Our Special Price \$2.19

100 BERRIES

Regular Price \$2.50. Our Special Price \$1.87

10 Cumberland, Black 25 Gregg, Black
25 Cuthbert, Red 5 St. Regis Everbearing, Red
10 Ruby, Red 5 Eldorado, Blackberry
10 Mercereau, Blackberry

10 PEAR TREES

Fine 2 Year 3-4 Feet. Special Price 87 Cents

2 Bartlett 2 Clapps
2 B. D. Anjou 2 Flemish Beauty
1 Duchess 1 Seckel

This collection in our largest XXX grade, catalogue price \$3.50.

Our Special Price \$2.58

100 CURRANTS

Fine One Year, Regular Price \$5.00.
Our Special Price \$3.23

25 Cherry 25 Fay's Prolific
25 Wilder 5 Perfection
20 Red Cross

10 CHERRY TREES

Fine 2 Year 3-4 Feet. Special Price 87 Cents

2 Large Montmorency 2 Early Richmond
2 English Morello 2 Dyehouse
1 Black Tartarian 1 Napoleon Bigarreau

This collection in our largest XXX grade, catalogue price \$3.50.

Our Special Price \$2.58

Fine Home Garden Collection

Of Fruit Trees and Berries

Regular Catalogue Price \$7.75. Our Special Price \$3.98

1 Large Montmorency 2 Duchess Apple
1 Baldwin 2 Bartlett Pear
2 Elberta Peach 1 Burbank Plum
25 Cumberland Raspberry 25 Cuthbert Raspberry
10 Cherry Currant 15 Fay's Prolific
5 Eldorado 5 Downing Gooseberry

10 PLUM TREES

Fine 2 Year 3-4 Feet. Special Price 87 Cents

2 Burbank 2 Abundance
2 Red June 2 Lombard
1 Geuil 1 Shropshire Damson

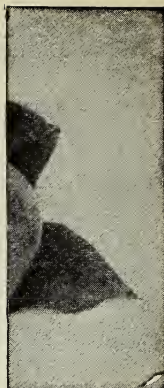
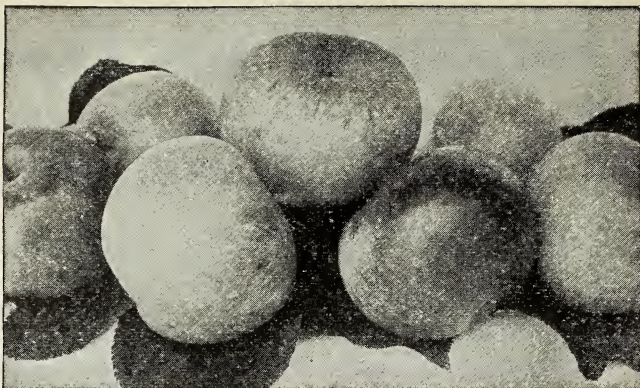
This collection in our largest XXX grade, catalogue price \$3.50

Our Special Price \$2.58

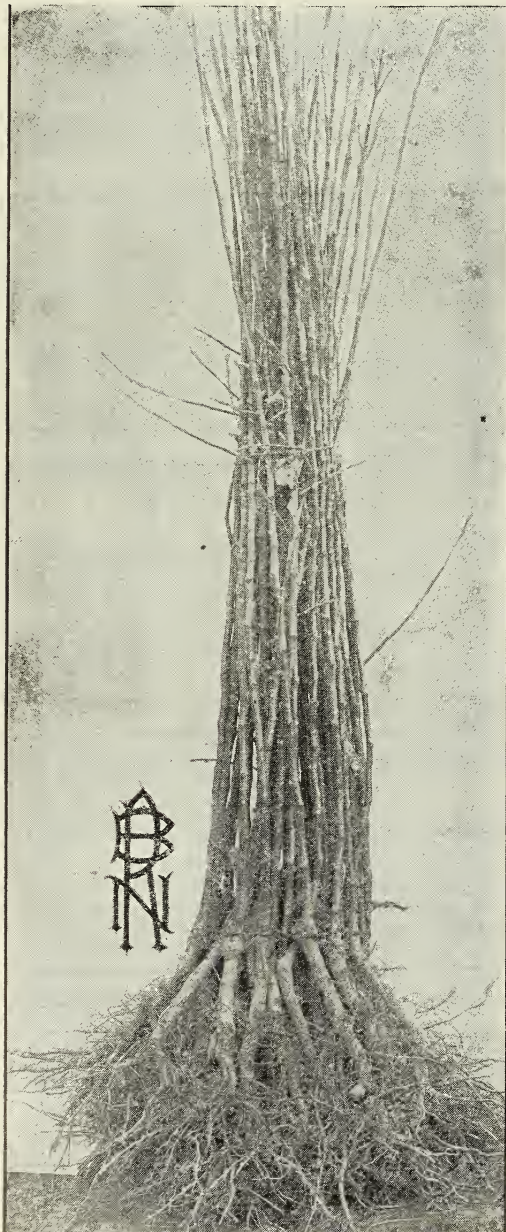
Plant This Fine Lawn Collection

Regular Catalogue Price \$6.50 Our Special Price \$4.80

2 Spiraea 4 Peonies
12 Roses (assorted, all colors) 4 Barberry Thunbergii
2 Clematis 1 Hydrangea



STANDARD APPLE TREES



THE Apple is the universal fruit, and unquestionably the leader of all fruits grown in the United States. The trees thrive and produce satisfactory crops in practically every state in the Union—North, South, East and West—providing proper varieties are selected; in fact, the United States may well be called the "Apple Barrel of the World."

THE TREES: The first essential point in successful fruit growing is the selection of the varieties adapted to your location. As before stated, we shall be pleased to assist you in selecting such varieties of Apples as are best for your plantings; just tell us what the soil is, where the orchard is to be located, the height above the sea-level, and we know that we can give you valuable advice.

VARIETIES: Many growers make the mistake of planting too many varieties. When the buyer comes around, he will tell you that you have not enough of any one variety to bother with. Confine your list to not more than five varieties—the varieties that seem to do best in your locality. Among the best commercial varieties we might mention Ben Davis, Gano, Baldwin, Northern Spy, York Imperial, Stark, King, Grimes Golden, McIntosh, Stayman's Winesap. Agents will try to induce you to plant new varieties, telling you that these new varieties are immense growers, bear enormous crops, and that the fruit sells for double the price of other varieties. When the agent begins to talk this way, laugh at him and stick to your old varieties and you will be money in. Don't experiment; let your State Experimental Station do that—that is what you pay them for.

The success of your Apple orchard depends on your getting good, clean, healthy young trees, free from disease, and varieties that are true to name. **YOUR SUCCESS OR FAILURE DEPENDS UPON THE MAN OR FIRM YOU BUY YOUR TREES FROM.** Why trust all this to unscrupulous parties who are not responsible and do not care what kind of trees they deliver? YOU spend hundreds of dollars bringing a young orchard into bearing; why take chances on this stock being worthless, after spending all this money? Reilly Brothers Apple Trees have the reputation of being clean, straight, healthy, free from disease, and strictly true to name. This year we budded 120,000 Apple Stock for some of the largest Fruit Growers in several different states—their own selection of varieties. The trees are sold before the stock is budded. **WHY DO THESE BIG FRUIT GROWERS PICK OUT REILLY BROS. TO GROW THEIR APPLES WHEN THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF NURSERYMEN, DEALERS AND AGENTS IN THEIR OWN VICINITY? THERE'S A REASON.** These fruit growers are investing thousands of dollars and should they receive diseased trees or trees that are not true to name, they stand to lose a whole lot of money. These men are not risking a fortune on every so-called nurseryman that gets out a catalogue, buying his trees here, there, and everywhere at the lowest possible price, to fill his orders. Neither are they taking any chances with agents who claim to be representing the greatest firms in the country and charging high prices for their "Pedigree Stock" as they call it. They buy from a firm they can depend upon. Why should YOU take chances?

The cut on the left shows a few of our sturdy one year well rooted apple trees, budded on whole roots of imported French Crab.

They cost us about double what American Seedlings cost but they make healthier trees.

Prices for all Varieties of Apple Trees

Our apples are all budded on whole roots of imported French seedlings. The American seedlings can be purchased for less than one half of what we pay for the French crab seedlings. Do not buy cheap Apple trees budded on American roots. Buy our superior trees, budded on whole French roots.

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
No. 1	One Year	3 ft. and up	.25	\$2.00	\$14.00
X	Two Years	4 to 5 feet	.20	1.50	10.00
XX	Two Years	4½ to 6 feet	.25	2.00	14.00
XXX	Two Years	5 to 7 feet	.30	2.50	17.50

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST: Fruit medium to large, pale yellow, tender, sub-acid, good quality. A desirable variety for the home orchard. One of the earliest summer apples, excellent for dessert or culinary use. Tree is a fairly good grower, moderately long-lived, good cropper; erect and productive. Late July and August.

LIVLAND RASPBERRY: An early red Apple of excellent quality. Smooth, clear, waxen white, deeply marked with light crimson stripes and shaded on the sunny cheek. Flesh is pure white, fine grained, tender, juicy, mild, almost sweet and stained with red. Very attractive in appearance. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, bears third to fourth year and seems to do well in all Apple growing sections. Blooms late, makes a good filler and bears abundant crops like Duchess. August in New York, Michigan and Northern states. Late June and early July in South. Earlier than Duchess and just before Yellow Transparent.

MAIDEN BLUSH: Large, flat, pale yellow with red cheek. Tender and pleasant but not highly flavored. Tree an erect grower and good bearer. It is valued especially for market and culinary use. Makes very white evaporated stock. It is recognized as a standard market variety, and has proven very satisfactory for the commercial orchard, because the tree is a fine grower, hardy, comparatively long-lived, and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops almost annually. A favorite with many growers; bears good crops everywhere; comes into bearing young, usually fourth or fifth year, and has been planted successfully throughout the United States. September to November in Northern states; Virginia, Kentucky, and Southern states August to September.

RED ASTRACHAN: A very beautiful early summer apple. Medium size, yellow, largely covered with light and dark red, presenting a bright appearance. Is grown particularly for home use, and is always in demand in the market. Tree of medium size, and good cropper; hardy, bears young (usually the fourth year) and abundantly. Fruit hangs to the tree until fully ripe, but sometimes the crop matures unevenly. When fully ripe and mellow, it is very desirable for dessert use. Is adapted to soils and conditions in all parts of the country. It has some disadvantages, but is the best apple of its class and season. In New York, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and neighboring states, late July to September. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, last of June to first of July.

RED ASTRACHAN



YELLOW TRANSPARENT: One of the best of the extra early apples; good for culinary use, and acceptable for dessert. Bears unusually early, is a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. Fruit medium size, uniform in shape, roundish, ovate, tender; very good quality. Pale waxen yellow when fully ripe. Begins to ripen in July before Early Harvest. On young, vigorous trees the fruit may grow rather large. The tree is a good grower, hardy, and is recommended for the South, where many varieties are unsatisfactory, and extensively planted in the North. It is the most profitable of the early apples, and should be planted in every commercial orchard, large or small, especially those near good markets. Succeeds well on thin soils. Bruises show up on clear skin and fruit requires careful handling. In New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, last of July and first of August. Virginia, Missouri, New Mexico, last of June.

Fall Varieties of Apple

Alexander, Autumn Strawberry, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Rambo, Red Beitgheimer, Twenty Ounce, Wealthy, Williams Favorite, Wolf River.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG: This is the best of the Russian Apples, is also the handsomest and most valuable for commercial purposes. Sure cropper and succeeds in all sections. Fruit is large, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and pleasant. Bears young and abundantly. Fruit hangs well to the tree until ripe; is uniform in size and quantity. The tree is a moderate grower, and can be planted close. One of the hardiest trees grown, and the dense, heavy foliage makes it one of the most desirable for hot, dry climates. It is of great adaptability and is grown all over the country. Makes an ideal filler. Ripens in the Northern states in late August and September; early in July in Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia, and other Southern states.

FALL PIPPIN: Very large, roundish, yellow; flesh juicy, rich and of good flavor; widely favored as a market apple. The crop does not ripen uniformly. When grown under favorable conditions and properly handled it generally gives satisfaction. We consider it one of the most desirable varieties of its season for the home orchard. Late September to January.

GRAVENSTEIN: Considered among reliable growers as one of the best Fall Apples. Good size, productive, excellent quality for culinary purposes. It is perhaps unexcelled by any variety of its season. Usually sells at comparatively high prices. Comes into bearing moderately early, is quite productive, and a pretty reliable cropper. Crop ripens continuously during a period of several weeks. As compared with other varieties of its class it stands up well in good dry cold storage. A desirable Apple for both domestic and market use. Fruit large to above medium, fairly uniform in size, but not in shape; greenish yellow, striped with red. Flesh yellowish, sub-acid, tender and juicy. Very good to best. Tree large, vigorous and upright, matures rapidly, is very productive. Late September until early November; August in California, Virginia and Southern States.

WEALTHY: This variety is particularly valuable in cold climates because the tree is very hardy. The fruit sells well, being of bright red, good quality for dessert and culinary purposes. Fruit is medium size, smooth-skinned, mostly covered with bright red. Flesh whitish, moderately fine, crisp, tender, and agreeably flavored. Wealthy is being planted largely for commercial purposes as a filler in many sections. The tree is a free grower and productive. Bears fourth to fifth year. Can often be held for holiday trade. Plant Wealthy for profit as well as for home use. Season in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Montana, Dakota, from October to January; Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, California, Utah and neighboring states from September to November.



GOOD TREES BEAR GOOD FRUIT

Never Saw Trees Make Such Remarkable Growth

Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 27, 1914

Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—This picture was taken this Fall when we were picking apples. I dynamited holes for three hundred of your trees and did not lose one. I never saw trees make such remarkable growth as they did.

Yours truly, ELMER E. NELSON.

No Better Trees Can Be Found In York County

Biddeford, Me., Dec. 18, 1914.

Mr. Reilly, Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have a fine orchard, and am very proud of it. No better trees can be found in York County for the age. I have bought of many different firms, but yours are far superior to any of them.

Yours truly,
THOMAS PERKINS.

Winter Varieties of Apple

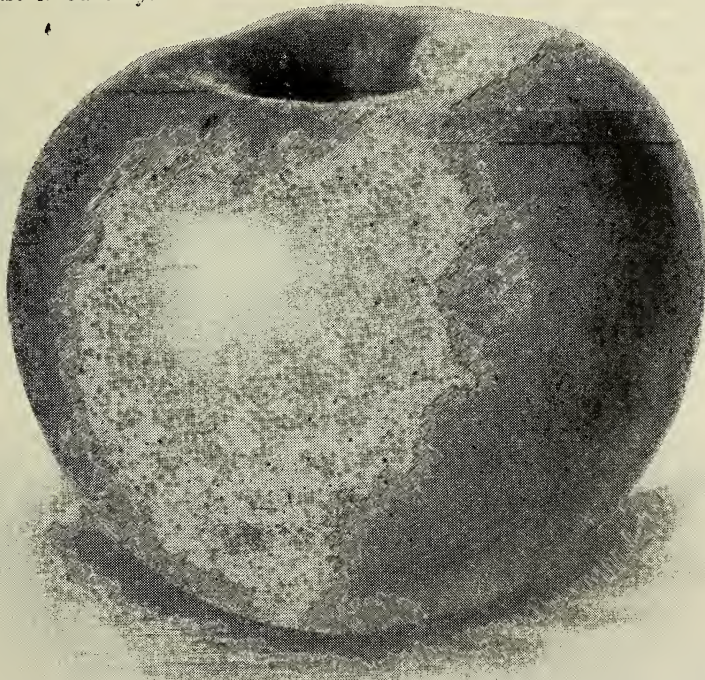
Bailey Sweet, Baldwin, Baxter, Ben Davis, Bismark, Delicious, Fallawater, Fameuse, Gano, Gilliflower, Golden Russet, Grimes Golden, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Improved Ben Davis, Jonathan, King, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, N. W. Greening, Pewaukee, Pumpkin Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, Roxbury Russet, Smokehouse, Spitzenburg, Stark, Stayman's Winesap, Sutton Beauty, Tolman Sweet, Wagener, Winter Banana, Yellow Bellflower, York Imperial.

BALDWIN: Large, roundish, skin a deep red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, uniform in size. Tree large, very vigorous, branches large and strong; upright and spreading. Baldwin is preeminently the leading variety in commercial orchards in New York, New England, certain regions of Southern Canada, and the Southern peninsula of Michigan, and on the clay soils of Northern Ohio. In the South and Southwest it is not so desirable, as it becomes a Fall Apple and does not attain as good quality. From Colorado to Washington it is more or less grown in many localities. Not only is Baldwin the standard Apple in American markets, but it is one of the leading Apples used for export trade, and one of the principal varieties handled in cold storage. It is highly regarded as an eating and cooking apple. It yields a pretty uniform crop of fruit with a very light percentage of culls when kept free from injurious insects and diseases. Bears about the seventh year. New York, Michigan, and higher altitudes in Northwestern states, from November to March. In common storage keeps until May or even later in cold storage.

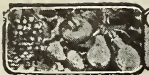
DELICIOUS: An excellent and deservedly popular variety. Fruit is large, distinctive in shape, dark red blending to golden yellow at blossom end. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, and as the name implies, delicious. Keeps well in storage, is an extra good shipper and commands a good price in the market. Tree is one of the hardiest, strongest and most vigorous growers, forming a well shaped head of strong arching branches, capable of bearing large loads of fruit; a late bloomer, blossoms strongly and has been thoroughly tested in all orchard regions with satisfactory results. Originated in Iowa. Bears fourth to sixth year. December to March.

FAMEUSE: (Snow Apple) Medium size, deep crimson; flesh snow-white, melting, and delicious. One of the best dessert fruits, and valuable for market. The fruit is very handsome and always sells well. Tree is hardy and vigorous, succeeding well in the North. Commonly known as the Snow Apple. Keeps well in storage. In some sections it does not develop its best color, and in some seasons in unfavorable localities it is so poorly colored as to be unsatisfactory. In such sections it is better to plant McIntosh instead of Fameuse if one desires to grow a variety of the Fameuse group. October to Midwinter.

GRIMES GOLDEN: Medium to large; golden yellow, often showing a pinkish blush. Flesh crisp and juicy. Very good to best. Tree hardy, vigorous, and productive; bears about the fourth year. One of the most popular of the yellow varieties, commanding a good price in all markets on account of its color and quality. Blooms late. While it is an early Winter Apple, it will keep in storage until late Spring, when grown in the higher altitudes and picked before it is too mature. Ideal for a filler and will produce good crops annually if not allowed to over-bear. It should be planted largely and generally for home use, for local and distant markets, and for profit everywhere. Michigan and other Northern states, from November to January or February. Although it can be kept with entire success in storage until the last of April, usually should be sold by the last of January.



GRIMES GOLDEN—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



WINTER VARIETIES (Continued)

HUBBARDSON NONSUCH: Large, striped with red and yellow, tender, juicy and fine. Tree is vigorous, sometimes large, but if allowed to bear freely and not properly fed, is more often of medium size. Erect of form, spreading, rather dense. Hubbardston is an excellent variety for commercial planting, and in some sections is one of the most profitable varieties of its season, ripening as it does between the perishable Autumn varieties and the late ripening Winter Apples. It has a standing reputation of coming into bearing early and yielding heavy crops.

IMPROVED BEN DAVIS: This new variety has made a good showing in New York, New England, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. It is better flavored than Ben Davis, is superior in quality, and darker red in color. Many growers who have tried it out consider it a good commercial variety in the East, and it seems to become more popular each season in all localities. Late November to April.

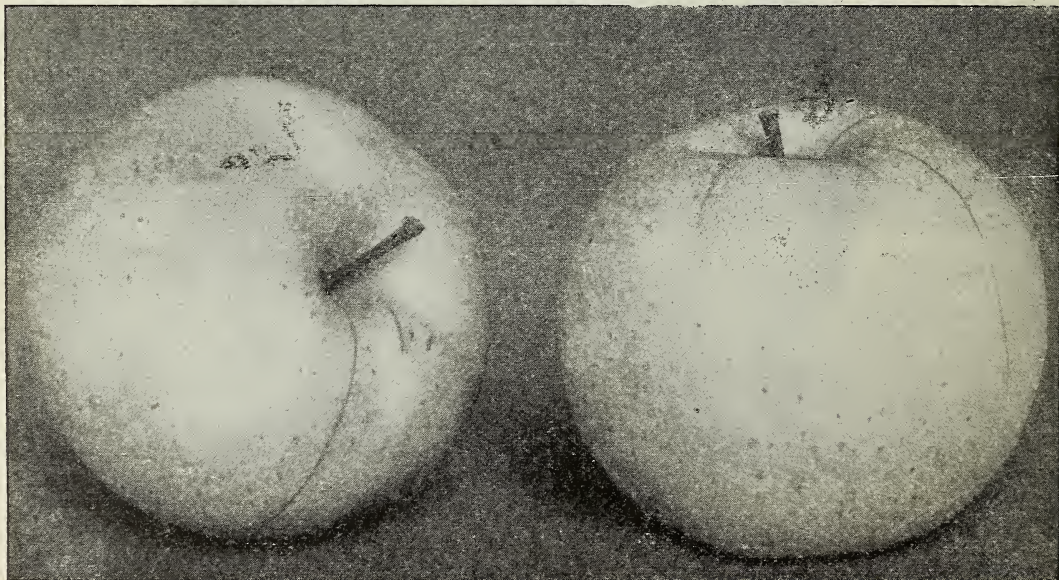
JONATHAN: Medium size, brilliant red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy. Exceptionally productive; good for dessert or culinary use. Healthy and vigorous, and adapted to a wide range of territory. At its best this one of the most desirable varieties for fancy trade at the holiday season. Comes into bearing young, and the fruit hangs pretty well to the tree. Has proven a profitable variety to many planters. Particular attention should be given to keep the soil well fertilized, while the tree should be thoroughly protected from injurious insects and fungus diseases. Tree is

KING: (Tompkins King) Fruit is a beautiful red, with enough contrasting yellow to make it very attractive in appearance, symmetrical, uniformly large, and of excellent quality for any purpose. Is well adapted for market and fancy packages, and is in good demand for both special and general trade, often selling at an advance over standard varieties in both domestic and foreign markets. The principal demand for it comes in the late Fall and early Winter. Tree is vigorous, and spreading, but the lateral branches are slender and drooping. Fruit is large, uniform in size, yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, and aromatic. Very productive. In New York it ranks in importance with Baldwin, R. I. Greening, and Northern Spy. November to January.

McINTOSH RED: This variety belongs to the Fameuse group, but is adapted to a wider range of territory than Fameuse; is very attractive in appearance, bright, deep red color, good size. Flesh tender, and perfumed. Is desirable for local markets and fancy trade, but because of its lack of firmness, is less suitable for general handling. Tree vigorous, with small, slender laterals. Is susceptible to scab, but this is readily controlled with proper attention. In some localities the tree is considered a somewhat slow grower and not satisfactorily productive. More often it is found to be a rather strong grower, upright and healthy. We recommend this variety as one of the best to use as a filler. Its high quality and attractive appearance, hardness and early bearing qualities make it a very valuable Apple. In New York, Michigan, Montana, Iowa, Utah and neighboring states, from October to December or middle of January.

NORTHERN SPY: A hardy, red apple, large, striped, and covered on the sunny side with crimson and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy and rich. A vigorous and healthy grower, forming an upright tree of large size quicker than most varieties. When well grown it is of superior flavor and for dessert ranks among the very best Winter Apples.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING: Roundish, elliptical Apple, of a greenish color, turning yellow when fully ripe, the flesh showing the same rich yellow coloring. Tender and full of sparkling juice of exceedingly rich flavor. Tree is a large, vigorous grower, wide spreading branches, somewhat drooping and dense. Bears in five years. Has same range of adaptability as the Baldwin, not quite as hardy and ranks next to it as a commercial variety. It is a better quality Apple than the Baldwin and is well known and popular on all American and European markets. Keeps well in storage, is an excellent cooker and, as dessert fruit of its season, has few equals. Is a favorite variety in nearly all of the Apple-growing sections and succeeds particularly well in Central and Western New York and in the middle portion of the Hudson Valley. In ordinary storage



TOLMAN SWEET—Much esteemed for pickling, boiling and baking.

WINTER VARIETIES (Continued)

ROME BEAUTY: Has an established value in market and always sells at good prices. Good size, roundish, slightly oblong, with a yellow skin, handsomely colored and striped with bright red. The flesh is firm, crisp, juicy and of good quality. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading grower, hardy except in extreme northern states. Bears fourth to fifth year. One of the most beautiful and profitable of the late Winter Apples. The fruit is supported by a long stem and hangs to the tree remarkably well, even in high winds. It often gives a crop from secondary blossoms when many other varieties fail from frost. A good market Apple. Northern and northwestern states, November to April or May; Southern States, October to February or March if held in cold storage.

ROXBURY RUSSET: Medium to large, surface rough, largely covered with russet. Tree is a free grower, and becoming popular because of its productiveness and good keeping qualities. As compared with Golden Russet, tree is larger, more spreading, and usually more productive. When well grown it is of good size and rather productive for a Russet, but varies greatly in size and appearance in different localities. The most popular Russet Apple cultivated in New York; being an excellent keeper it is well liked for the Southern trade. December to May.

SMOKEHOUSE: Large, yellow, splashed with bright red. Firm, juicy and crisp. Tree medium size, vigorous, tends to form a rather dense head and requires frequent pruning to keep the top sufficiently open to develop fruit of good color and quality.

SPITZENBURG: An excellent apple of the Baldwin class, to which it naturally belongs. When well grown it is handsomely colored bright purplish red, and unexcelled in quality and flavor. It is a choice dessert fruit and also one of the best known Apples either for canning or for general cooking uses.

STARK: Stark is regarded as a good variety for commercial orchards by some fruit growers, particularly because the tree is thrifty, hardy, healthy, a reliable cropper and productive and because the fruit is fair, smooth, uniform and keeps well. It is often dull and not attractive, sometimes having but very little red color, yet, under favorable conditions, it is nearly covered with red and in Spring when the contrasting yellow tints are fully developed, becomes quite attractive. Stark stands handling well because it is very firm and has a thick, tough skin.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP: The best variety of the Winesap class for general cultivation. Large, bright red, striped. Flesh firm, tender, rich, juicy, tinged with yellow, aromatic, pleasant, sub-acid, good to very good. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading and somewhat open. Thrives on thin, dry soils, a reliable annual cropper, comes into bearing young, about the fifth year, and produces large loads of fruit annually which hangs well to the tree. It should be planted in all Winesap localities because of its large size and high quality. December to May.

TOLMAN'S SWEET: Fruit medium or below, and rather attractive for a yellow Apple. Pale, clear yellow, or whitish yellow, sometimes a little blushed. Flesh white, firm, neither tender nor crisp, rather hard, moderately fine and juicy, decidedly sweet, very good. Tree moderately vigorous, hardy, very spreading, open. Meets with but little demand in the general market, but is sold to a limited extent in special markets and to special classes of trade. Much esteemed for pickling, boiling, and baking. Tree is a good grower, long lived, and very hardy. Fruit hangs well to the tree, is pretty uniform in size; suffers comparatively little loss in drops and culls.

WINTER BANANA: Brilliant, transparent, waxen yellow Apple with a bright pink and red blush on the sunny side. Large to very large, round and tapering at blossom end. Flesh yellow, mild, sub-acid, distinctly aromatic, good to very good. Tree medium size, vigorous, rather flat, spreading, and somewhat inclined to droop, open. Fruit requires careful handling as bruises show easily. Hardy except in most severe regions of the far North, comes into full bearing young, about fifth year, producing good crops every year. Blooms late. One of the most attractive and high quality juicy yellow Apples, and has been planted successfully in nearly every Apple-growing state in the Union; is a good average grower and adapted to many conditions.



BANANA—Adapted for heavy soil from New Brunswick to Virginia. A large apple, medium flavor.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



WINTER VARIETIES (Continued)

WAGENER: Bright red, with a strongly contrasting yellow ground color. Roundish, oblong, with whitish flesh, tinged with yellow, firm, fine grained, high flavor, juicy, very good quality. Tree dwarfish to medium size, at first moderately vigorous, but soon becoming a slow grower. Branches short, stout, and filled with spurs. Recommended by many growers as a filler between rows of permanent trees and is equally valuable as a permanent tree. Can be set closer than the varieties that have a more spreading growth. Comes into bearing early, often the third to fourth year, and produces big crops yearly. At its best is an Apple of superior excellence and stands well in the first rank along with the best as a good quality for commercial planting. Originated in New York state and is adapted to the soils and climate of Michigan, New York and other northern states, but does equally well farther south and is especially attractive and profitable in Western and Southwestern states. In New York, Michigan and other Northern states from October or November to February; New Mexico, Missouri and other Western and Southwestern states, October to late December when held in storage.

YORK IMPERIAL: A bright, pinkish red Apple striped with dark red. Flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, moderately tender and juicy, mildly sub-acid, somewhat aromatic, very good. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, or roundish, rather dense; late bloomer, a good pollenizer, unusually productive and an annual bearer. It never fails. Hardy, and adapted to conditions and requirements east of the Rocky Mountains except in the extreme northern states. Prefers rather heavy clay soils, and has been widely planted in the Virginias and is very profitable in the Central West. It is a good variety, a very attractive commercial Apple, hardy and very profitable and the main objection to it is the shape of the fruit—blocky, chunky and generally lopsided; making it a little difficult to pack and harder to pare with a machine. A good apple for Pennsylvania growers, a money-maker for the grower and satisfactory Apple for the purchaser. Michigan and New York from January to April or May. Virginia and Southwest, November to March.

CRAB APPLE TREES

HYSLOP: Very popular because of its large size, beautiful red color and hardness. Fruit deep crimson and produced in clusters. Sharp acid flavor. Good for preserves, jellies, and cider. Season October and November, but may be kept well into winter in cool cellars.

TRANSCENDENT: All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive. Makes a fine market Apple. Golden yellow with rich crimson cheek. Flesh yellow and crisp when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable. Bears young, and is a rapid grower. Excellent for culinary use and held in high regard for making jellies and preserves. Season September to October.

WHITNEY: Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with dark green glossy foliage. Ripens latter part of August.

Reilly Brothers Trees Stand the Drought

Moundsville, W. Va., 11-10-14.

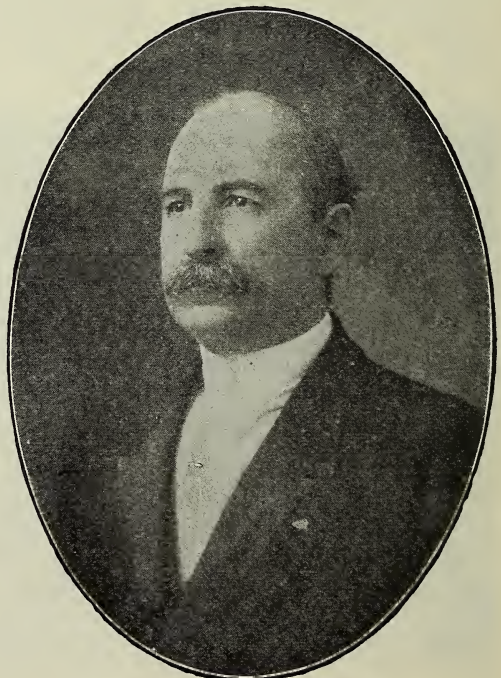
Messrs. Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

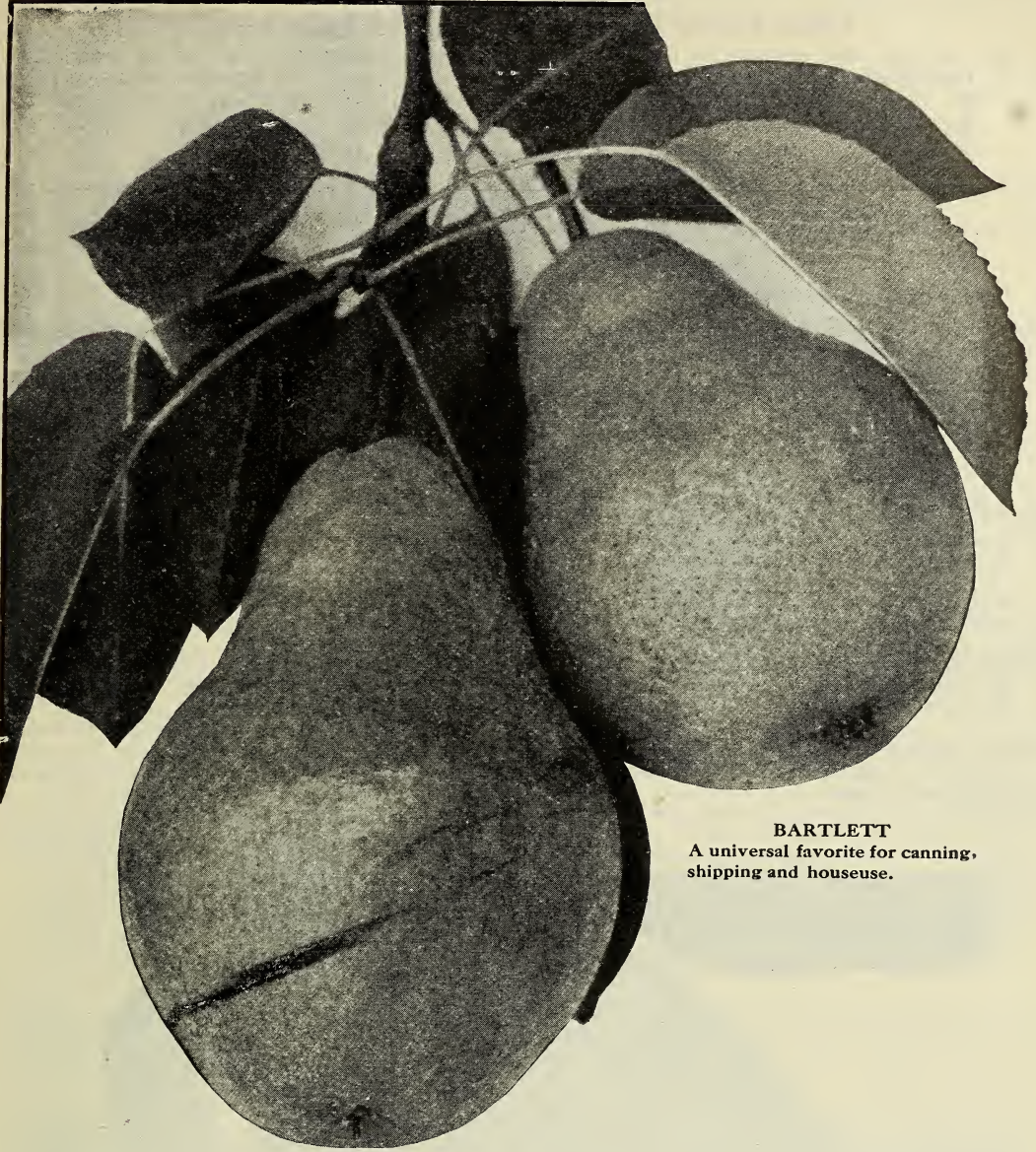
My Dear Sirs:—The trees I put out last Spring were all that anyone could wish. They were pronounced the finest stock ever handled at the Shady Side Dock. I write my perfect satisfaction with our whole transaction. I have never seen a finer lot of trees sent out from any nursery at any price. Not a defective tree in the entire lot; not an imperfect root. We got them out in good weather, being abundantly wet, but this was followed by a protracted dry spell which proved disastrous to young trees on many farms, and to vegetation in general. My trees pulled through in fine condition. I lost only one tree out of all I ordered.

I have no objection to its being known that I have a little farm and that I am interested in fruit growing. I wish I might turn the attention of many of our ministers in that direction, for I am quite sure that it would enable them to do better work in the pulpit. What they would learn, I am sure, would help the people in the pews.

Yours very sincerely,

REV. JOHN H. HOWARD.





BARTLETT

A universal favorite for canning,
shipping and houseuse.

STANDARD PEAR TREES

Our Standard Pear Trees Are All Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Seedlings.

THE growing of Pears cannot be urged too strongly. Pear production is not in proportion to the demand. There is a vast undeveloped field for the grower who produces Pears for his own enjoyment and disposes of his surplus in the home markets, and only in the last few years have orchardists in general realized the wonderful profits that come from a commercial Pear orchard of good varieties. There are many large Pear orchards in many states, but it has never been planted as extensively as the Apple. Pears can be kept through the winter like the Apple, but require more careful handling when stored or shipped long distances. The trees can be planted more closely in the orchard, Kieffer especially, and, by careful pruning and spraying, blight, which has prevented the planting of many orchards, can be overcome. It is easily grown, nearly free from insects and other diseases. There is an excellent opportunity for big returns from scientific Pear growing. Plant them for profit.

Good Fruit and How to Grow It

Our Pear trees are all grown on heavy soil, from which we get the best results. Healthy, hardy, vigorous trees with fine root system as well as good trunks and branches.

Prices for all Varieties of Standard Pear Trees

				EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year	No. 1	3 Feet and up		.30	\$2.50	\$17.50
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet		.25	2.00	12.50
XX Size	Two Year	4½ to 6 Feet		.30	2.50	17.50
XXX Size	Two Year	5 to 7 Feet		.35	3.00	22.50

5% Discount on all orders received before March 1st. On all cash orders received after March 1st, 3% Discount. Order early and get the Big Discount and Special Premiums.

Summer Varieties of Standard Pear

Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne d'Ete, Early Harvest, Koonce, Lawson, Wilder.

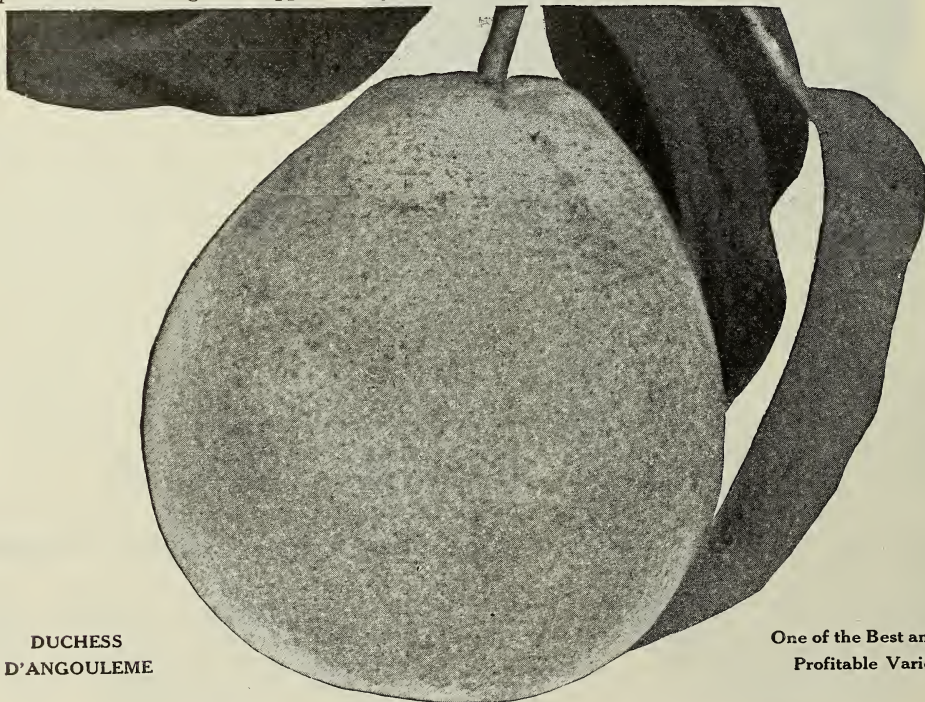
BARTLETT: A large, bright yellow pear, with a blush on the sunny side; oblong shape, tapering gradually toward the stem end. Skin is waxy and surface uneven. Flesh, white, highly perfumed, rich, juicy, relished by everyone. A universal favorite for canning, shipping and home use. Tree vigorous, erect, hardy, comes into bearing young, usually fourth year. Blooms late and does well almost everywhere. It is grown in all the more favored Pear regions and has been more widely planted in commercial orchards than any other variety. Many pear growers in the east have made great reputations and large profits from their Bartlett Pears. We recommend this variety above all others for either home use or commercial planting. In New York and Michigan it ripens early in September; further South, West and Southwest in August.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE: A superb, large, long, yellow pear, richly flushed with russet-red. It is roundish at the blossom end, small neck, tapering to a rounded point at the stem end. Flesh white, fine grained, juicy, excellent quality when picked early from the tree. Tree erect, hardy, vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Blooms late and bears third to fourth year. Succeeds everywhere across the entire country. A variety of highest quality, a money-maker for commercial growers, and indispensable for the home garden. Ripens ten days ahead of Bartlett

DOYENNE d'ETE: A beautiful, small, yellowish pear of delicious flavor. Flesh sweet, melting, and of pleasant flavor. Tree is usually hardy and productive. Considered by many a good commercial sort. August.

EARLY HARVEST: Of good size and color; quality fair. Remarkably productive in the South, where it is best early market variety. Fine flavor. An old variety, but dependable in favorable localities. August.

KOONCE: A very popular early variety. Fruit medium to large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright, handsome grower. Very productive and a good shipper. August.



DUCHESS
D'ANGOULEME

One of the Best and Most
Profitable Varieties

SUMMER VARIETIES (Continued)

LAWSON: Tree healthy, a strong grower, early bearer, and profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early Pear. Red cheek with yellow shading. Fair flavor for eating and excellent for cooking and of handsome appearance, but must be picked at just the right time, as it is inclined to rot at the core if left too long. August.

WILDER: One of the very earliest Pears, attractively colored and of excellent quality. This variety always finds a sale in market and is largely grown by commercial orchardists. Of medium to large size, irregular, bell-shaped, but with smooth surface; pale yellow with shadings of russet red. Tree bears good crops early and annually. Early August.

Fall Varieties of Standard Pear

Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre D'Anjou, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Rossney, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty, Worden-Seckel, Garber.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU: Very large, pyriform; yellow and red, nearly melting, high flavored; tree a very good grower, and abundant bearer. Fine for cooking and keeps well. A profitable variety. October and November.

BEURRE D'ANJOU: Large, heavy, yellow pear, often shaded with dull crimson, and has a short, chunky neck, tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is whitish, fine grained, buttery, melting, with a rich high flavor. Always looks good. Keeps well and is a great shipper. The tree, like the fruit, is almost ideal; an upright grower, pyramid shape, very vigorous, hardy, long-lived and productive. Bears annually. Late bloomer; bears fourth to fifth year. The Anjou is one of the best all-round commercial Pears grown. Its hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping qualities and richness make it one of the most profitable commercial varieties for the North and East. In the North it ripens in October and keeps in ordinary cellar until the holidays; in store age much longer. Further South about middle of September.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME: For many years this pear has been counted among the best and most profitable varieties. Excellent for export, cold storage, and for every use to which a pear can be put. Strong grower, productive, not subject to blight. Fruit large, light green patched with russet, melting, juicy, sweet and very fine quality. Tree is a straight, upright grower, hardy and very productive. Comes into bearing third or fourth year. October in Northern States and can be held until Christmas. September further South.

FLEMISH BEAUTY: This fine old Pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. In some sections it is subject to scab and cracking of the fruit, but when well grown the quality is good. Large size, light yellow when ripe with patches of brownish red; rich sugary flavor. Tree is hardy, productive, and bears quite early. September and October.

ROSSNEY: A new and excellent Pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size medium to large, very fine grain, flesh melting, juicy and very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett; it is an excellent shipper and keeper. Tree vigorous and hardy; fruit large, yellow, with crimson blush. Combines excellent quality with large size, fine form and superior shipping qualities. Deserves its good reputation. October.



A Block of 250,000 Pear on our Hill Farm.



FALL VARIETIES (Continued)

SECKEL: This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia. Without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known. Its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equalled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting. Always in demand as a dessert and market Pear. As a "quality pear" it is in a class by itself, but its small size has prevented it from becoming popular. Best variety for home garden and local markets, and will eventually become one of the most profitable commercial sorts. Tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, rather a slow dwarfish grower and resistant to blight. Trees should be planted closer than other varieties. Blooms late, bears about the fourth year. Ripens in October in New York and adjoining states. September in Virginia and Colorado.

SHELDON: A large, round, russet and red pear, of very good quality. Hardy, free-growing, fruitful. A delicious eating pear and should be in every home garden. Many growers do not consider it productive enough for commercial growing. Tree is erect, vigorous and very productive, and bears late. Fruit creamy, sweet, and aromatic. Thorough fertilizing and cultivation will aid in making it a profitable variety. October and November.

VERMONT BEAUTY: Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong, healthy growth and bears good crops. Ripens just after Seckel. October and November.

WORDEN-SECKEL: Medium size; golden yellow, with russet red cheek. Flesh fine grained, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree is hardy, fairly good grower and productive. A seedling of the Seckel but larger, of better appearance and a longer keeper. Is rated highly by many growers. October.

GARBER: A good market and canning pear, large yellow, with red cheek. Fair quality and fine, juicy flesh. Tree a strong, hardy, vigorous grower, resistant to blight and succeeds well in the South where other varieties cannot be grown. Good for use as a pollinizer for Kieffer and others and bears about fifth year. A profitable commercial variety, as it is a splendid shipper and keeper. Ripens about two weeks ahead of Kieffer. Will keep well if wrapped in paper and placed in cool, dark cellar or closet.

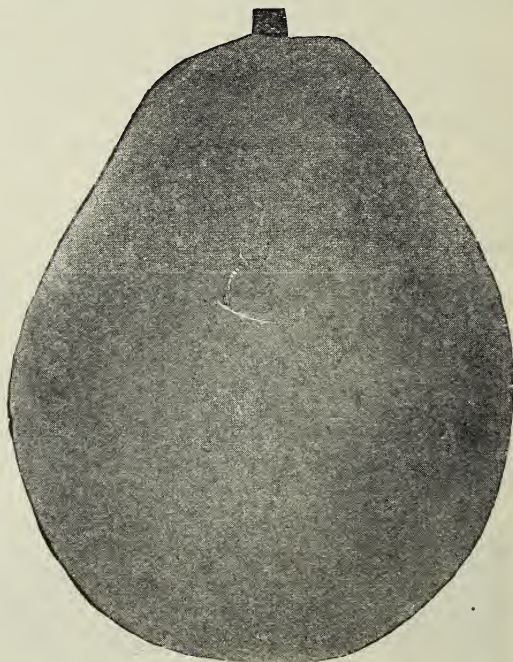
Winter Varieties of Standard Pear

Kieffer, Lawrence, Lincoln Coreless, President Drouard, Winter Nelis.

KIEFFER: A large, to very large pear, rich yellow with handsome red cheek. Flesh juicy, coarse but good. Remarkably fine shipper and extra good for canning. Should be picked before entirely ripe, but allowed to mature. Core is apt to be coarse and gritty if allowed to ripen on the tree. Tree is very productive, remarkably strong and vigorous, bearing enormous crops every year and is one of the most resistant to blight. Bears about the fifth year. In sections of the South, Kieffer has made Pear growing possible where other varieties fail. For this reason it is more extensively grown and handled, and is a very profitable commercial variety. It is often under estimated because large quantities are shipped to market in immature conditions and before the fruit has attained proper size. Kieffer Pears are being planted more and more by the largest commercial fruit growers of the country, and this fact is sufficient proof that the merits of this excellent sort are more and more recognized. The trees are apt to set too much fruit and in order to obtain choice fruit of large size, it should be thinned early in the season. Ripens in New York last of October to November. In Virginia and neighboring states last of September. Can be kept in cold storage until December or January.

SPECIAL PRICE ON KIEFFER

XXX	5-7 ft.	2 year	\$17.50 per 100
XX	4½-6 ft.	2 year	12.50 per 100
X	4-5 ft.	2 year	10.00 per 100
	3-4 ft.	2 year	5.00 per 100



KIEFFER PEAR

LINCOLN CORELESS: Keeps well until middle of March; very large, handsome appearance, good quality. This Pear is distinguished for its very small amount of core and seed, some specimens being almost entirely without either. Color golden yellow. Tree a good grower, and productive. Pick before frost in the North. Last of October in the South.

PRESIDENT DROUARD: A good looking, large Pear, highly recommended for its excellent flavor and good keeping qualities. Tree a vigorous grower. Considered by many growers a good market sort. February to March.

WINTER NELIS: A medium-sized yellow Pear, often russeted. Roundish, with short, heavy neck. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, sweet, of very highest quality when well ripened. Tree is hardy, of wide adaptability, but a straggling grower. Produces heavy crops annually. Because of its high quality, productiveness, excellent keeping and good shipping qualities, is recommended as the best pear of its season, and a very profitable commercial variety. Should be picked in the North and Northeast before frost comes; in the South about last of October.

CHERRY TREES

THE unprecedented demand for Cherry trees from our customers the last two seasons leads us to believe that orchardists are beginning to realize that nothing in the fruit line has been giving, or promises to give in the future, larger returns than Cherry orchards. Few markets are ever oversupplied. The trees have a range of adaptability to soil

and climate that makes them profitable in almost every State, except the extreme South and they yield heavy crops without the need of any great amount of care; certainly they succeed and bear with less cultivation and other attention than any other fruit crop. In the last few years several large Cherry orchards have been planted in the central and eastern States and some of our customers have realized as high as **four hundred dollars per acre from young orchards**. There are many profitable Cherry orchards from New England to Michigan, from Michigan to the Pacific Coast; also from Pennsylvania and Virginia come reports of big profits from Cherries. They make satisfactory and profitable fillers for the Apple orchard, take up little room, and bear young—about the fourth year.

Plant Cherries. Sour varieties are ever in demand for pies. Cherries are always wanted by the canneries and in many cases crops of large orchards are contracted for years ahead. The supply has never equalled the demand for the fresh fruit and the canneries have never been able to get them in sufficient quantities.

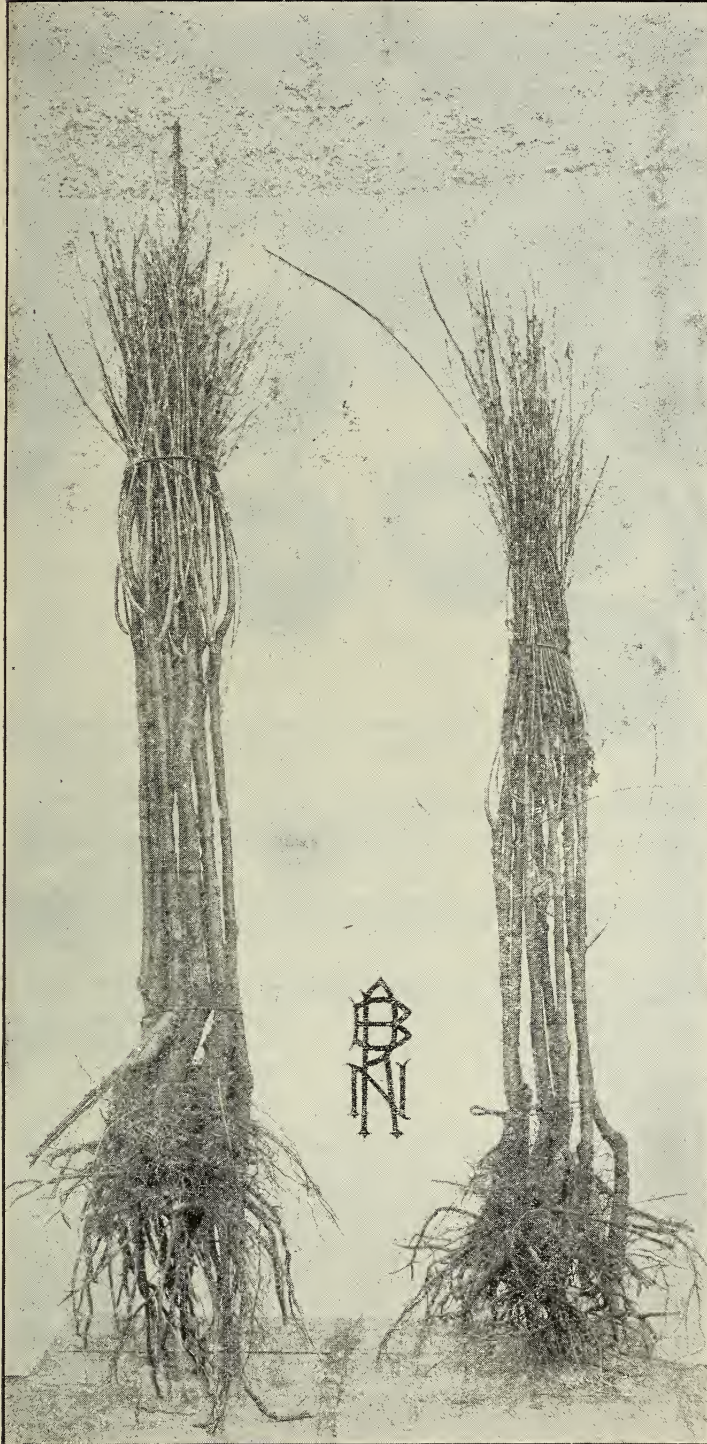
There is no fruit tree more desirable for planting in the home garden than the Cherry. The trees are beautiful as well as useful and can be planted near the street along the fence line, along roadsides, in the corners of the garden or lawn and in many places where other fruit would not be prolific. A few trees will furnish an abundance of fruit for home use and any surplus can be easily disposed of in the local market.

The trees thrive best on dry sandy soil, or soil in which there is plenty of gravel. While soil of this kind is required to bring the fruit to its highest perfection, the trees will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. Care should be taken to secure proper drainage. Cherry trees require about the same care and treatment as Apple trees, and require little or no pruning at planting time and not a great deal afterwards.

For convenience the Cherry trees are divided into two classes—the Sweet varieties, which include the "Hearts and Bigarreus," and the Sour varieties, which are made up of the "Dukes and Morellos."

The Sweet varieties attain larger size than the sour ones, are strong and vigorous growers, with large, open, spreading tops. They are best suited for open situations and where shade is desired, as they are beautiful and shapely. The color ranges from deep blue-black to almost white and the fruit of this class is most desirable for table use. The Sour varieties do not grow to as large a size, but are harder and the deep rich red fruit is used principally for canning and preserving.

Last season we sold over fifty thousand more Cherry trees than the year previous, and we have received hundreds of expressions of satisfaction from customers in all parts of the country. The secret of the success of Reilly Brothers "Blue Ribbon" Cherry trees is that we propagate the trees on whole roots of Imported French Mazzard and Mahaleb Seedlings. Our soil and climate is particularly adapted to the hardy, healthy growth of the trees and years of practical experience, and study, enables us to state frankly that we do not believe that better Cherry trees than those grown in our nurseries can be procured anywhere at any price. The supply this season is limited. We urge you to order early.



SOUR CHERRIES

Our 2 Year XXX 5-7 ft. Grade and 2 Year XX 4-5 ft. Grade



LARGE MONTMORENCY

The best of all the Sour Varieties. No matter how unfavorable the season may be, Montmorency can be depended upon for a full crop.

Varieties of Sour Cherry

Baldwin, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, English Morello, May Duke, Large Montmorency, Olivet, Ostheime, Wragg.

These are for the most part round-headed; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very rich, pleasant flavor. Smaller in growth than Sweet varieties and well adapted for dwarfs. The Morellos are more spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. More hardy than the sweet varieties, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown to advantage.

Prices for all Varieties of Sour Cherry

One Year		3 feet and Up	.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.25	2.00	15.00
XX Size	Two Year	4½ to 6 Feet	.30	2.50	20.00
XXX 5-7	Two Year	5 to 7 Feet	.35	3.00	25.00

LARGE MONTMORENCY: This is the best of all the sour varieties of Cherries. There is a greater demand on the market for this Cherry than for any other. The trees are the cleanest and best growers and are less subject to disease, less affected by wet weather and are the best bearers of the best fruit of all other sour varieties. No matter how unfavorable the season may be, Montmorency can be depended upon for a full crop. The Montmorency is a good shipper, very attractive-looking, and always brings good prices. The canning factories are always calling for them and have never been fully supplied. The fruit is good size, fine flavor, and bright, clear, shining red. The flesh is of fine quality and sub-acid. The trees are the largest and most vigorous growers, of all the Sour Cherries, especially hardy and productive. Preferable to all others. Can be grown successfully in every part of the country. Does best on dry, well drained soils. Ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond; larger and better quality. Late June.

Canaan, N. H., May 3, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 1581 received in fine shape reached here Apr. 29th. Very much pleased with the order. Everything O. K.

K. L. Kenyon.



EARLY RICHMOND—Vigorous, hardy, long-lived and very productive.

BALDWIN: Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for its quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

DYEHOUSE: A good early Cherry. Tree is a good, hardy grower and sure bearer. This variety often bears fruit the first year after transplanting. It brings the highest market price on account of its being the first Sour Cherry to come into bearing; a week to ten days earlier than Early Richmond. Fruit is medium to large, of fine quality and is especially desirable for pies and canning. Slightly smaller than Early Richmond, less acid, and smaller seed. Fruit hangs remarkably well to the tree. June.

EARLY RICHMOND: Of medium size, light red; flesh light-colored, melting, juicy, of sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries; is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. The fruit ripens early and hangs well and the tree is vigorous, hardy, long-lived and very productive. We consider it the best of its season. Adapted to northern conditions and thrives throughout the South where many varieties fail. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO: Fruit large, elongated, almost blackish red when fully ripe; very rich, acid, juicy and good. A splendid pie Cherry. Tree very hardy, somewhat smaller than other sorts but exceedingly productive. This fruit is in great demand by the fruit juice manufacturers. Tree hardy and often bears a light crop the second year. Small grower with light limbs and trunk. Has been extensively planted and ripens about four weeks later than Early Richmond. July.

MAY DUKE: Fruit medium, heart-shaped to conical, attractive dark red, flesh light red, juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm, pleasant, sub-acid, very good, nearly free-stone. Tree hardy and productive. An old variety that is still regarded highly by many growers. Late June.

OLIVET: A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular, and of deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

OSTHEIME: Large, roundish, flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy and almost sweet, although a sub-acid Cherry. Has been tested in severest winters and found perfectly hardy. Good for dessert and cooking. Originated in Russia. Middle of July.

WRAGG: Of the English Morello type and very similar in fruit, but averages larger; a few days later in ripening and possibly has slightly more acidity. Tree dwarfish, with spreading, round head; abundant and regular bearer—bears younger than English Morello, stronger, not so subject to disease, harder and more productive. Flesh and juice light crimson red, of good quality. Ripens late, same time as English Morello. July.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



SELECT VARIETIES OF SWEET CHERRIES

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Trees of rapid growth with large, drooping limbs and abundance of foliage. Time of ripening runs from early in June to August.

Prices for all Varieties of Sweet Cherry

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year		3 Feet and Up	.30	\$2.75	\$24.00
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.25	2.25	17.50
XX Size	Two Year	4½ to 6 Feet	.30	2.75	24.00
XXX Size	Two Year	5 to 7 Feet	.35	3.25	28.50

5% discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. 3% discount on all cash orders received after March 1st. Order early and get the Free Premium and liberal discount.

BING: This desirable popular Cherry originated in Oregon, is one of the best black Cherries in existence today. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand by shippers and canners alike. The tree is a remarkably thrifty, upright grower and a prolific bearer. As hardy as other sweet Cherries and adapted to conditions wherever Sweet Cherries should be planted. Fruit is juicy but firm and ripens so that it all can be gathered at one picking. Extensively planted in the Pacific Northwest as it is the largest and best shipper. July.

BLACK EAGLE: Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and highly flavored; tree vigorous and productive. July 1st to 15th.

BLACK HEART: (Black Ox-heart) A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart-shaped, rather irregular; skin glossy, deep black, flesh tender, juicy, and sweet. Tree a rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early July.

BLACK TARTARIAN: This fine old variety produces immense crops of large, juicy, purplish black fruits of mild, sweet jelly-like consistency. The tree makes a beautiful erect growth and is planted to a great extent along highways and in yards for ornamental purposes. Planted more extensively in the East than any other Sweet Cherry and is a general favorite. Good shipper. We recommend this variety very highly. Late June.

GOVERNOR WOOD: A rich, delicious variety; large red cherry that hangs well on the tree. Very popular. It is tender, delicious and one of those famous varieties that has made Cherry growing popular. The tree itself is an ornament for any home, owing to its shade and beautiful blossoms and the beauty of its fruit, to say nothing of the charms of the fruit itself for eating. Clear, light red in color, and tree is a vigorous grower and produces freely. June.

One of our customers from Massachusetts writes: "Enclosed find my order for Cherry and Plum for Spring delivery. You recollect four years ago I wrote you I wanted a good row of trees along my highway, that would be useful as well as ornamental. You advised the Black Tartarian Sweet Cherry and I gave you an order for the largest size. The second year after planting the 218 trees bore 130 quarts of fruit and this last year I sold the crop on the trees, without laying my hand to them and received \$103.00 for the crop. It not only brings me in money but it is the handsomest row of trees I ever looked at. You certainly know what to pick out for your customers."

North East, Md., April 27, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 192 received April 26. All in good shape and condition, and just as ordered. Had everything set out immediately after arrival. All of last Spring's settings from your nursery is showing up splendidly this Spring. Much of it is coming in profit. Nothing failed from your nursery. I want to thank you specially for the fine Rhododendron. Geo. O. Garey, Ed. Acil Star, North East, Md.

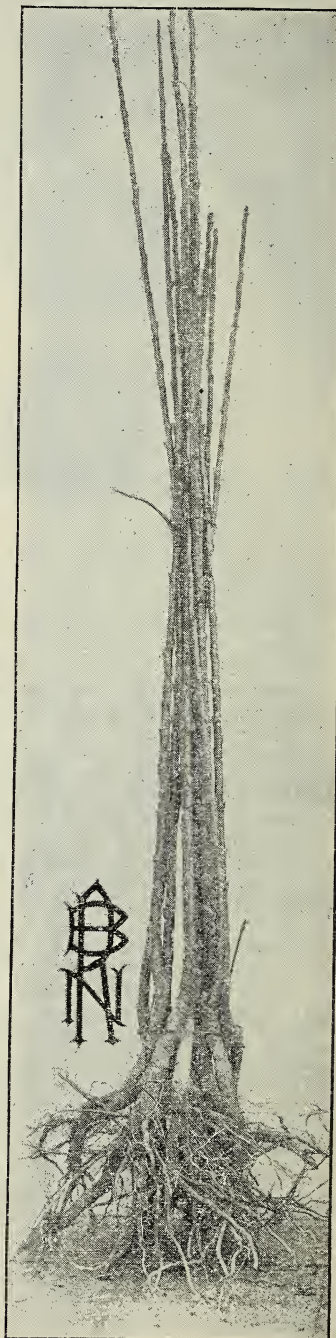
Pettigrew, Arkansas, April 20, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 2478 received April 20th in the best of shape and condition, and of the highest quality as stock from Reilly Brothers always is.

R. W. Knight.

Our Sturdy 1 Year Sweet Cherry



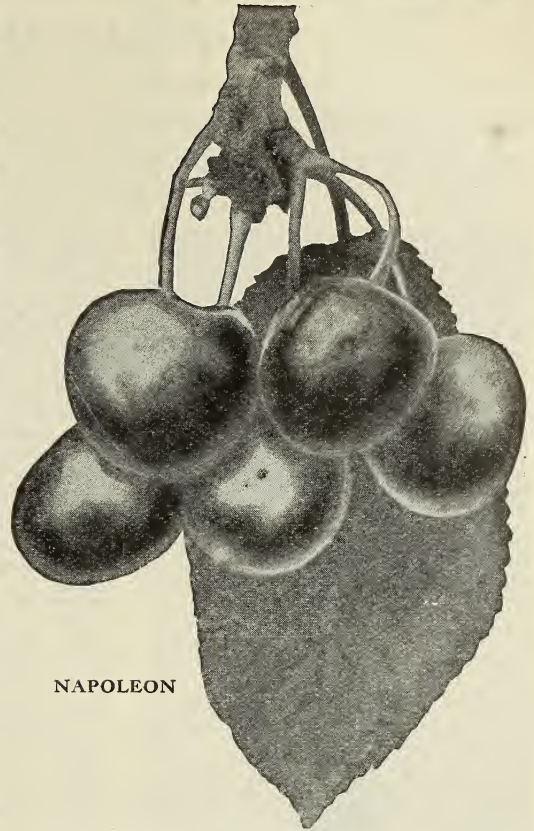
LAMBERT: This very promising Cherry, of the largest size and bright rich, deep red color, is deserving of all that has been said of it by the introducer. The surface is smooth, glossy, and is covered with minute russet dots; flesh reddish with whitish veins, very firm and of unsurpassed quality. Stands well in the lead as a shipping variety, and especially adapted to the fancy layer pack. Tree hardy, very strong and vigorous, upright grower and very productive. Is especially well known in the Pacific Northwest but the tree is adapted to Eastern conditions, and because of its vigor and size of fruit, should be planted extensively in the Sweet Cherry regions. Ripens ten days to two weeks after Black Tartarian. July.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU: A magnificent heart-shaped Cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with bright red cheek. Flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer. The most popular all around Cherry for canning, preserving, and shipping. Tree is a hardy, vigorous upright grower and bears heavy crops. Plant wherever a yellow sweet Cherry is wanted for home use or distant shipping. July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU: Fruit of large size, rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly. A good Cherry for table use, and is planted commercially in the Eastern States and Ontario, and other sections. Its foliage is large, and remarkably healthy, holding on longer than that of most varieties. July.

WINDSOR: Fruit large, roundish oblong, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and fine. Tree hardy and very prolific, and a vigorous upright grower. Originated at Windsor, Canada. It is a regular bearer and does not rot badly. A desirable late variety for market and family use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH: (Bigarreau) Fruit very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. One of the best light colored Cherries. Very popular and good market variety. Tree is productive and vigorous. Late June.



NAPOLEON

Windsor Cherry

Large

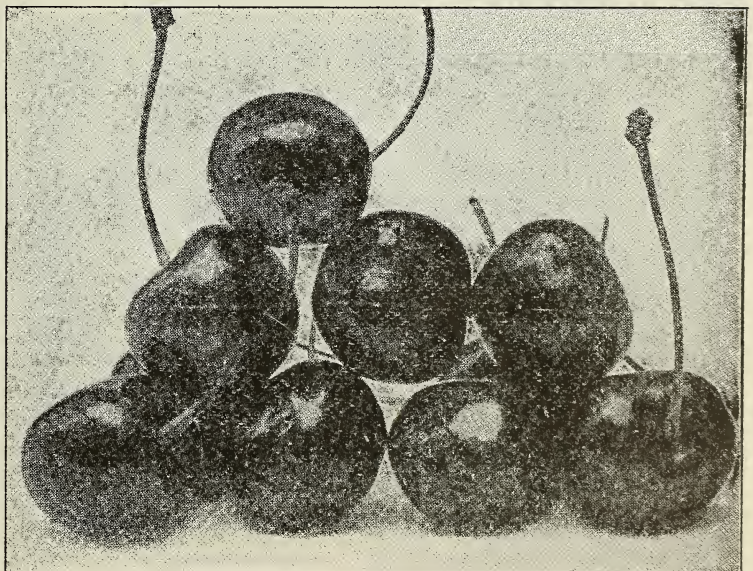
Oxheart

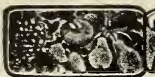
Fine for Home

Use and

Market

Sure Bearer





PEACH TREES

P EACH growing is to-day a great industry. The ease with which these trees may be cultivated, their freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, together with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to markets, make Peach growing extremely profitable. The trees come into bearing so young and thrive in so many parts of the country that it is little wonder that so many people are planting them both for pleasure and for profit. **Planted in commercial quantities, in suitable soil and location, no other fruit is more profitable to the grower.** On town and city lots, as well as in all family plantations, Peach and Cherry should predominate; with

very little attention, the trees may be grown into beautiful specimens, fitting ornaments to any grounds. But the supreme satisfaction to the planter of a Peach tree comes with the ripening fruit—great globules of delicious, juicy fruit, so universally popular among all classes and in all markets. **Every owner of a piece of land, even though no larger than a town lot, should plant at least a few Peach trees.**

Peach trees will thrive on almost any soil, providing the climate and location are congenial. The best Peaches are grown on land that is light and sandy, although they may be raised on heavy land if they are planted some distance apart and pruned to open tops to admit the sun. The orchard should be given the very best care, both in cultivating and fertilizing. The proper fertilizers for Peach orchards contain potash, and phosphoric acid, with a minimum amount of nitrogen. Ashes, muriate of potash, and bone fertilizers are among the best for Peaches. Barnyard manure is good, but a too generous use of it tends to produce too much wood, especially on heavy lands. Frequent cultivation of the soil, from May until August, with a late cover crop to be plowed under in the Spring, is a good general plan of tillage.

The distance apart to plant will depend somewhat on the fertility of the soil and the method of pruning to be adopted. On fertile land the trees ought to be set twenty feet apart each way and they will need to be well headed in. On land which needs building up, and will not make heavy tree growth the distance may be eighteen feet apart or even sixteen feet each way. On light or poor soils the trees may be planted a little closer if they are headed back annually, but close planting is not advocated. On hilly ground where contour lines must be followed, the trees will vary in distance apart depending upon steepness and outline of the slope.

All broken and bruised roots should be carefully trimmed back and many planters advocate cutting all roots to from four to six inches in length and the small fibrous roots even shorter. Trimming the top of a Peach tree to a "whip" is often advised, but it has been our experience that better results are obtained by trimming to "spurs," that is, every twig should be cut off so as to leave two or three buds on it. Limbs broken at the trunk must of course be entirely removed. The object of trimming to "spurs" is to relieve the tree from the effort of healing trunk wounds caused by "whip" pruning, and to encourage abundant leaf formation all along the trunk to shade it, to enlarge its size, and to increase the movement of sap and plant food to all parts of the tree. A newly planted tree has a struggle to become established, and should not be compelled to heal trunk wounds as soon as set. The top should be cut off at whatever height it is desired to have the head, from 12 to 24 inches being about right. The low heading of fruit trees is being practiced more each year. The low headed trees have the advantage of high headed ones in being easier and cheaper to stray, prune, and gather fruit from, and in less injury to dropped fruit and less injury by storms. The fruit will color and ripen as well on low trees as high ones.

To keep the trees in good condition, it is necessary that they should be pruned yearly; all dead and useless wood cut out, and light and air let in. It is well to remember that the fruit comes from buds that were formed the previous year. It will therefore be easy to see that an entire Peach crop can be destroyed by cutting off the previous year's growth of wood. A limited amount of pruning is sometimes necessary in order to thin the fruit; in fact, it is well to do this to a certain extent by cutting off the ends of the limbs, which causes them to branch and become more stocky.

One variety of Peach will ripen about the same number of days before or after any other variety of Peach, year after year, if the season is a normal one. However, the exact date of ripening varies with the locality, depending on the altitude, the latitude, the soil and the amount of sunshine, rainfall and whether the Spring was early or late.

We have given the propagation of Peach trees special attention for years, and are one of the largest growers at the present time. Our seedlings are from natural pits gathered in the mountains of North Carolina where disease is unknown and are guaranteed to be free from yellows. Selection of buds is given the greatest care, assuring our customers of purity of stock. By thorough cultivation, our Peach trees attain a good growth in the nursery without the aid of fertilizers, and form stocky, spreading specimens, with well-developed roots. Our system of low-branching enables the trees in the orchard to be conveniently pruned, easily and cheaply picked, while there is no difficulty in cultivation. The trees supplied our customers are dug, gathered and graded with the greatest care, and are marketed one-year-old from the bud. The tops are branched and well balanced; the roots strong, clean, and vigorous, and they are dug and packed so that they will reach the customer with all their natural vigor.

Send us your order for Reilly Brothers' "Blue Ribbon" Peach Trees early. The demand for them increases each year, and last season we were unable to fill several orders from customers who deferred ordering until late.



Reilly Bros. No. 1 Peach

Prices for all Varieties of Peach Trees

				EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
XX	Size	One Year	2½ to 3½ Feet	.10	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
XXX	Size	One Year	3½ to 4½ Feet	.15	1.25	9.00
Extra	Size	One Year	4½ and up	.20	1.50	12.00

5% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. After March 1st 3% discount allowed.

ALEXANDER: (Freestone) Medium to large, pale green, heavily flushed with red; white-fleshed, tender and juicy. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the largest and best extra early varieties. Mid-July.

BEER'S SMOCK: (Freestone) A large yellow-fleshed peach, similar to Smock Free, but superior to it. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most profitable market sorts. Late September.

BELLE OF GEORGIA: (Freestone) Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm, delicious. Tree grows quick in shapely form, is a dependable bearer, hardy, and very productive. It is one of the best quality and most profitable white Peaches, and we recommend it highly for commercial planting and home use. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

CAPTAIN EDE: (Freestone) Large, yellow, excellent quality. Tree hardy both in bud and blossom. Its superb quality makes it a favorite for home use, canning and eating. A good shipper and a profitable variety for commercial planters. Compares favorably with Carman and Champion in point of hardiness. No home garden should be without this deserving peach. Ripens about ten days after Elberta. About same season as Crawford Late and Crosby.

CARMAN: (Freestone) A superb Peach of the Elberta type; a leader for general market and long-distance shipping. Quite large, creamy yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough, protecting the tender, spicy, juicy flesh. Is truly a remarkable Peach. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, upright, very productive and succeeds in many localities where most Peaches fail. Good shipper and bears third or fourth year. August.

Batavia, N. Y., May 4, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Order No. 4560. Received your trees today, found them in fine condition and of very good quality.

Yours truly,

Harry L. Buckland.

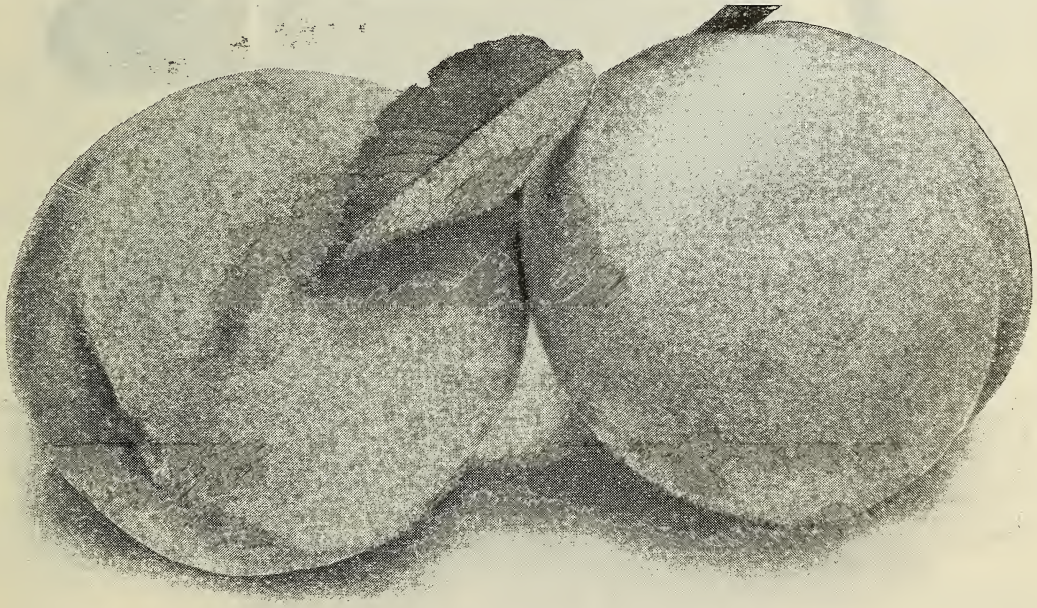
Mount Carmel, Conn., April 23, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 1788 received O. K. They are the finest trees that have come to Mt. Carmel, and I will take pleasure in showing them up. Thanks.

Respectfully yours,

Geo. E. Trask.

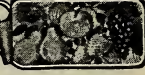


CARMAN PEACH

Truly a remarkable Peach. Juicy, with a fine, rich, sprightly flavor. Tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, and succeeds in many localities where most Peaches fail.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



CHAIR'S CHOICE: (Freestone) Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm, ripening a few days earlier than Smock. Makes a strong, profuse-cropping tree. September.

CHAMPION: (Freestone) The Champion is a large, round, rich, creamy white Peach, pink on exposed side, and red where kissed by the sun. The flesh is white, melting, juicy, tender and delicious. The tree is very strong, vigorous, upright, spreading. One of the very hardest Peaches in wood and bud. Bears third to fourth year and is a sure cropper. It is a profitable commercial variety, and we recommend it to be planted extensively for profit and home use, because of its size, beauty and quality. Ripens about fifteen days before Elberta.

CRAWFORD EARLY: (Freestone) The Crawford Early is a very large, oblong Peach, with a prominent point on the blossom end, and a bright red cheek. The flesh is yellow, very rich, slightly sub-acid, juicy, good quality, and especially good for canning and eating fresh. A good shipper. The tree is large and very vigorous, requiring severe pruning. Bears third to fourth year. Moderately hardy. The Crawford Early always sells well, and has long held its place at the head of the list of Peaches for home use and market. No other variety has been more widely planted for market purposes and it is profitably grown in many localities.

CRAWFORD LATE: (Freestone) Fruit large size, skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best known Peaches; found in many markets. A profitable commercial variety and in favored localities worthy of extensive planting. A good shipper and bears third to fourth year. Resembles Crawford Early, but is nearly a month later in season. Does best on heavy clay land and is hardy as Elberta in Bud. About same season as Captatin Ede.

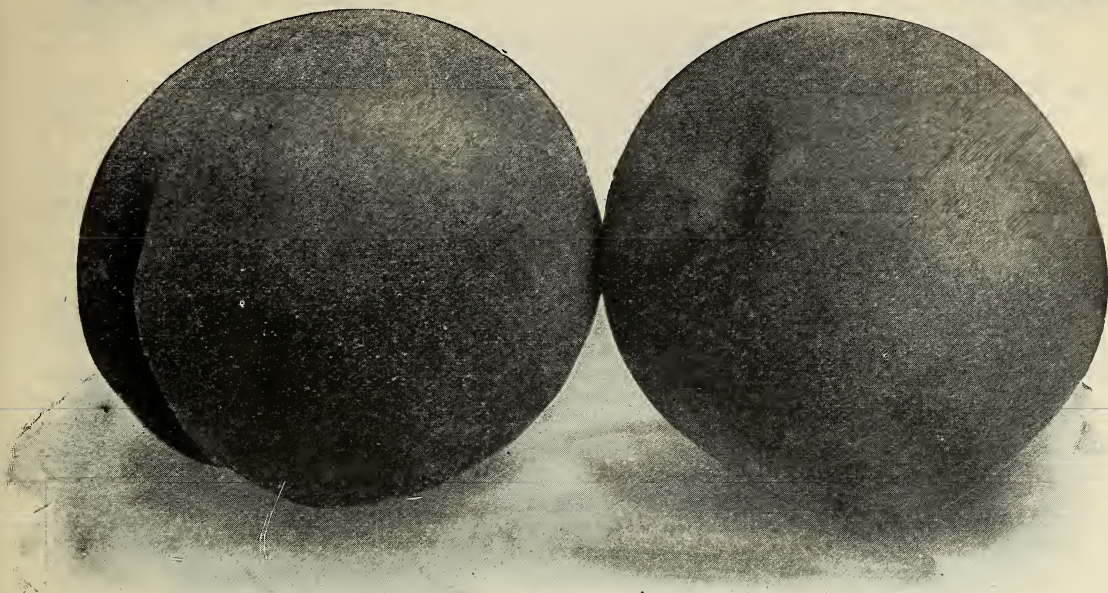
CROSBY: (Freestone) Fruit medium size, rich, orange yellow, splashed with carmine on sunny side; perfect freestone, pit small; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. A peach of good quality, which was once extensively planted but requires extensive cultivation to reach good marketable size. September.

EARLY RIVERS: (Freestone) Light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Large, and about ten days later than Alexander. A good Peach for home use and near-by markets. Early August.

ELBERTA: (Freestone) The Elberta is a large, golden Peach, nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek. It is the most widely planted commercial variety east of the Pacific Coast country. It has done more to develop the Peach growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably North, South, East and West. In the North it is a roundish Peach, while in the South it is more pointed. The flesh is a rich yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored. Bears third to fourth year. The Elberta is found on the markets from the middle of Summer until the Peach season is closed, the first Peaches coming from Texas and Georgia and the last ones from Michigan and other northern states. Follows Early Crawford and about same season as Kalamazoo. September.



CHAMPION PEACH



ELBERTA PEACH—The Great Money Maker
It has done more to develop the peach industry than any other variety

Medford, Long Island, May 14, 1915.

Messrs. Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen :—We received the last shipment of Peach trees in first class condition and I must say I am more than pleased with them, too pleased to express in words. They are all planted and all seem to be growing. You will hear from me in the fall of the year, as I have 10 acres and I would like them all in Peach Trees.

Very respectfully,

Wm. J. Kehlenbeck

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH: (Freestone) Fruit large; skin yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy; stone small. September.

FITZGERALD: (Freestone) A large, oval Peach, shaded yellow with crimson and red. The flesh is yellow, tinted with red at the pit, juicy and good quality. The tree is a good grower, medium size, very productive—sets heavy crops and should be thinned. Bears third to fourth year. Fitzgerald came from Canada and is one of the hardiest peaches, both in tree and bloom, in that country. It is a splendid Peach, very profitable for the market, and should be planted where hardy varieties are necessary. Ripens about ten days before Elberta. September.

FOX SEEDLING: (Freestone) A popular variety with our customers, especially in New Jersey and Maryland. Tree erect and vigorous, stocky, smooth bark, with abundant, healthy, dark green foliage. Color creamy with small blush, skin thick, tough, very downy; flesh creamy, red at stone, very juicy; flavor mild, pleasant, sub-acid, quality extra good. Fox Seedling presents an attractive appearance and is worthy of the consideration of the commercial planter as well as being, in favorable localities, a good Peach for the home garden. September.

GREENSBORO: (Semi-cling) A large, very early Peach, round, creamy white, highly colored, shaded with a dark red blush and broken stripes towards the blossom end. The flesh is white, tender and very juicy. The quality is fair—very good for an early variety. Greensboro is the largest, most attractive and one of the best quality early Peaches and resistant to rot. Tree strong, healthy, grower, vigorous and extra hardy in bud and wood—a guarantee of annual crops. Bears third or fourth year. Profitable for an early commercial variety and one of the best for home orchard. July.

HEATH CLING: (Clingstone) Very large; flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. Originated in Maryland where it is much esteemed. Tree spreading, vigorous, stocky; fruit pale, yellow and rich blush; thick, tough skin. Excellent quality and flavor. October.

HILL'S CHILI: (Freestone) Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality, but hardy, and a good bearer. Recommended for drying and a good shipper making it a profitable variety when grown for evaporators. Good cooking fruit, but second class as a regular market sort. September.

IRON MOUNTAIN: (Freestone) Fruit very large; white; quality good. Very hardy in bud; white inside at pit. Bears third to fourth year and worthy of extensive planting. September.

KALAMAZOO: (Freestone) A popular market Peach in Michigan; inferior to Elberta but a heavier cropper. Grows to medium size, color yellow with red cheek, yellow flesh, moderately tender and juicy, flavor fairly sweet. Valued for near-by markets. Tree spreading, stocky, vigorous; light green foliage. Early September.

LEMON CLING: (Clingstone) Tree erect and vigorous with dark green foliage. Flesh rich yellow, meaty and juicy. First September.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



NIAGARA: (Freestone) Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow and luscious. Season medium early. This is truly a fine Peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance; at its home in Western New York, it is regarded as a valuable commercial variety. Tree is vigorous, healthy, and a productive, regular bearer. Ripens just after Crawford Early.

OLD MIXON: (Freestone) A white fleshed Peach, with a red cheek, presenting a good appearance in the basket. Flesh rather tender for shipping, hence not so much planted as formerly. It is a delicious Peach for eating out of hand. Tree hardy and productive, and considered by many as a very valuable variety for the home garden. Resembles Late Crawford. September.

STUMP THE WORLD: (Freestone) A showy, white-fleshed Peach with a bright red cheek. Very large; juicy, sweet and good. Tree is average grade as to vigor and productiveness. Somewhat resembles Old Mixon. Late September.

TRIUMPH: (Semi-cling) A valuable commercial variety to follow Alexander. The fruit has a heavy coat of down, and in some seasons is subject to rot. Tree is hardy and very productive, but requires thorough spraying. The Peach is yellow with sweet, rich flavor. Early August.

WONDERFUL: (Freestone) Large Peach, uniform in size and shape. Rich golden yellow color, nearly covered with bright crimson. Very handsome and attractive. Flesh yellow, rich and highly flavored. It is delicious and very firm. Middle of October.

YELLOW ST. JOHN: (Freestone) A good early Peach for either home use or market. Ripens before Early Crawford, and its fair size, yellow flesh, attractive color and good quality make it a satisfactory Peach for all purposes and a good market Peach. Tree is vigorous and productive. August.

We can also supply the following varieties: Mayflower, Sneed, Willett, Ray, Foster, Mt. Rose, Eureka.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PEACH COLLECTION

This collection is our largest 4½ ft. and up size

Regular Price \$2.00—**Our Special Price \$1.13**

2 Elberta
2 Champion

2 Early Crawford
2 Late Crawford

1 Early Rivers
1 Carman

This Collection in 2½-3½ ft. 90c

All fine one-year, well matured trees. Carefully selected, fresh dug, true to name, or your money back. Packed and delivered at Freight or Express Office here free of charge.



Col. M. V. Stedman, President of The Stuart Orchard Co., Patrick County, Va. in an orchard recently set by the Company and which is just starting to bring in returns. This Company has 33,000 trees mostly Apple in their Orchards. Col. Stedman is organizing a new Company which will plant 20,000 more Apples in the Spring.

Apple Orchards are the money makers.

Second to None in His District

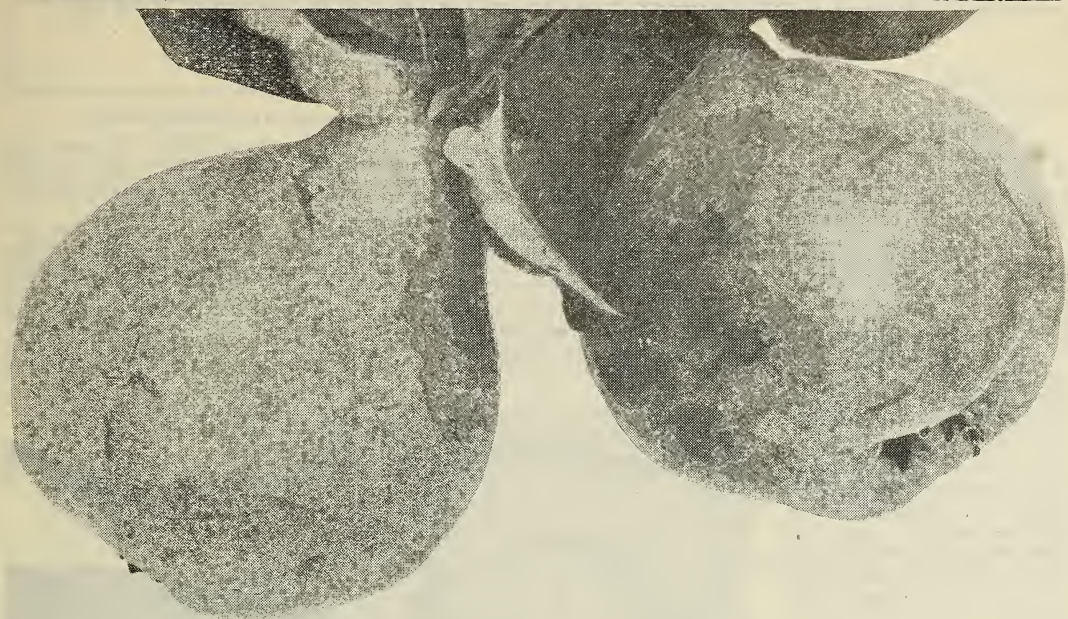
Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Chester, N. H., Dec. 10, 1914

Dear Sirs: Your nursery stock has proven satisfactory, has grown fine and is **second to none** in this district. I am pleased to recommend it to my friends.

Sincerely,

GEO. D. RAND



QUINCE TREES

Our Quinces are all budded on whole roots of Imported French Quince Seedlings.

QUINCES are so generally useful in cooking, in canning and preserving and have such a fine flavor, that it is strange more are not planted. Markets never have enough of them, and the price has been about what the grower asked. If they are available for home use, they will surely be tasted in all the good things cooked or canned. Those who have once tasted "Quince Honey" or "Quince Marmalade" will never need to be convinced that the Quince flavor is the finest of that of any fruit which grows, when it is properly blended.

The Quince has attracted much attention in the past few years as a market fruit. The tree is hardy, compact in growth and requires but little space to make a profitable specimen; it is shallow-rooted, therefore deep plowing should be avoided, but cultivating and fertilizing are just as essential as with the Peach or Plum. Cowpeas, soy beans, and crops that can be worked into the soil with a harrow are desirable for a summer cover crop, furnishing nitrogen and other fertilizing elements needed by the trees.

Quinces will thrive in any good garden soil, but for commercial purposes the soil should be a moderately heavy clay loam, well drained. The best orchards are found on lands that are naturally or artificially drained. On sandy soil, the trees grow freely and come into bearing quickly, but are not so longlived as on heavy soil. On heavy soils set the trees from 12 to 15 feet apart each way, but on light soil they may be set as close as 10 feet. Prune off all dead and surplus branches, thin out the fruit if bearing too freely, keep top open to sun and air. Quince trees come into bearing early, yield heavily, and regularly. The fruit is desirable for canning purposes; one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. Its greatest enemy is blight, which should be combated with the same methods used with Pears.

Prices for all Varieties of Quince Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
Two Year	No. 1	4 to 6 Feet	.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
	No. 2	3 to 4 Feet	.30	2.50	20.00
	No. 3	2 to 3 Feet	.10	1.00	10.00
One Year	No. 1	3 Feet and up	.30	2.50	20.00

BOURGEOIS: A golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until mid-winter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others and yielding immense crops, fruiting at three or four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick, glossy, so far free from blight and disease. Fruit of largest size, round; rich golden yellow, smooth, very tender when cooked, has been kept till February in good condition. October.

CHAMPION: Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect. Bears abundantly while young, flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. October.

MEECHE'S PROLIFIC: Fruit is large, orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Tree a vigorous grower and immensely productive. Ripens between Orange and Champion.

ORANGE or APPLE: More largely planted than any other variety. One of the old varieties that always bear and give good satisfaction wherever planted. Orange is large, bright golden yellow. Cooks very tender and has a great flavor. There is always a demand for this Quince, and we recommend it highly for home use or commercial purposes. September.

REAR'S MAMMOTH: Large; bright yellow; flavor very pleasing. Tree a hardy and healthy grower; very productive. Ripens just ahead of Orange, but is a slower grower. September.



PLUM TREES

Our Plum Trees are all budded on whole roots of Imported French Myrobolan Stock.

ADAPTED to cultivation over a wide territory and generally productive in almost all locations; probably no other fruit is produced more freely, unless it be the Cherry. Despite neglect, Plum trees will yield crop after crop, but will produce a much better grade of fruit when given care and properly cultivated. Plums can be grown everywhere, the varieties are widely different in fruit, tree, and adaptability. Some of them are suited to every locality and to every taste, and many varieties of plums thrive where other trees fail.

Most varieties ship well, and the fruit is the best canning and drying fruit grown; is especially fine for jellies, preserves, marmalades and sauces. However, commercial growing has been confined largely to special localities. It has not been widely developed like the commercial growing of other kinds of fruits. All of our markets can be greatly extended and developed. A few trees in the home garden or yard, are a source of pleasure and profit for no fruit is any better for eating out of the hand. Many of the more upright growing varieties can be planted in corners where other fruit trees will probably not succeed. The majority of varieties bear the third or fourth year, and properly handled, it is one of the most profitable of fruits grown for commercial purposes or home use.

As a rule, Plum trees do best in heavy loam, or in soils containing a considerable portion of clay or with a clay subsoil. In sandy soils, it is well to turn under coarse manure or litter; wood-ashes are also a splendid fertilizer. Mulching is a great benefit when the trees are grown in sandy soil, preventing the evaporation of moisture needed by the trees. The orchard should be kept thoroughly cultivated until mid-summer, when a cover-crop may be sown to be plowed under the following Spring. The trees require but little pruning other than thinning out the head or removing injured branches. At planting time the pruning is essentially the same as for the Apple—start the tops low, with the limbs from three to four feet above the ground.

The greatest enemies of the Plum trees are the black knot and the curculio. The former is best kept in check by cutting it out, going over the orchard carefully in summer, and again when the leaves drop in the Fall. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux for the leaf-blight fungus will also keep black knot in check. Curculio attacks the fruit; a small weevil lays its egg in the fruit soon after the blossoms fall; the grub quickly hatches and the plum becomes wormy. In the early morning the weevil is more or less dormant, and will drop when the tree is jarred. A large sheet may be spread under the tree, the trunk given two or three sharp raps, causing the curculio to fall, when it is destroyed. This seems to be the method of destroying this insect. An apparatus for carrying the canvas can be easily made and wheeled from tree to tree. The first examination for curculio should be made within a week after the blossoms fall.

Thinning the fruit is important if quality fruit is to be raised. Many varieties are such free bearers that, unless trained, the fruit will not develop properly, the quality will not be up to the standard and the tree weakened. Thinning the fruit is one of the best preventives of spread of the disease commonly known as fruit-rot, and the fruit should be picked a few days before it is fully ripened.

Our plum trees are carefully grown, under the best of conditions in our own nurseries; well matured, sturdy and strong, with good tops and plenty of fibrous roots, for which all our fruit trees are noted.

Like the Peach trees the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short-lived. Growers should keep planting trees each year so as to keep up the supply.



RED JUNE PLUMS

Our Plum Trees are all Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Myroblan Stock.

Prices for all Varieties of Plum Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year		3 Feet and up	.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.25	2.00	15.00
XX Size	Two Year	4½ to 6 Feet	.30	2.50	20.00
XXX Size	Two Year	5 to 7 Feet	.35	3.00	25.00

EUROPEAN VARIETIES OF PLUMS

BEAUTY OF NAPLES: (Mid-season). A variety of great promise. Fruit of large size, light yellow when fully ripened. Flesh firm, juicy, and very fine flavor. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. September.

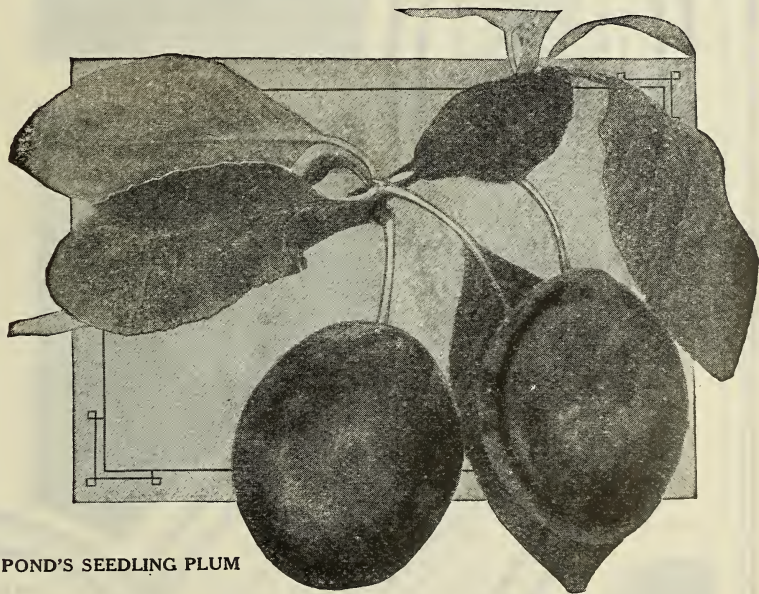
BRADSHAW: (Early). A very large and fine early plum, dark violet-red in color. Tree a strong grower, dense-topped, hardy and very heavy bearer. It stands shipping well, and is planted extensively for commercial purposes. Flesh of dull yellow, often with a trade of red when fully matured. Tree grows rather slowly, and is a little slow in coming into bearing. To offset these faults, the tree is large, well formed, and bears regularly. Is large grown and highly regarded by many growers in New York and other plum sections. August.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP: (Late.) Large and handsome, light golden yellow, juicy, rather sweet, mild pleasant flavor. One of the best of late plums. Tree medium to large, vigorous, spreading or roundish, open-topped, hardy and productive. From lack of vigor and from injury by freezing this variety is not very productive in sections of New York State. However, it is seemingly fit for all purposes to which plums are put—for dessert, cooking, canning, preserving, and prune-making, and in favorable localities is regarded as the largest, handsomest, and best of the yellow plums. Late September.

DIAMOND: (Mid-season). A large plum of very attractive appearance. Beautifully colored, deep, reddish-purple, well formed but flesh is quite coarse and not as pleasant flavored as one is accustomed to in some of the other good plums. The firm flesh and tough skin of this variety recommend it as a market plum, and the trees are above the average in size, hardness, and productiveness. It is planted largely for market where it sells, because of its fine appearance, but is not recommended for the home garden. September.

FELLENBURG: (Mid-season). French or Italian Prune. A fine late plum. Fruit handsome, of oval shape and purple color, overspread with thick bloom. Flesh thick, juicy, and delicious; parts from stone. Fruit is finely flavored, whether eaten out of the hand, stewed, or cured as a prune. Tree is unusually large, hardy, productive, well formed, and bears regularly, but is a little capricious to soil and climate; suffers particularly from dry or hot weather and seems to be susceptible to diseases. Is one of the most widely grown of all plums and well cared for in locations to which it is suited; must long remain one of the leading plums, despite any faults of the trees. September.

POND'S SEEDLING PLUM



GERMAN PRUNE: (Late).

The German Prune is the oldest and most widely planted of all the prunes. The fruit is purplish black, characteristic, long, oblique oval "Prune-shape." Flesh yellowish, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, pleasant. The tree is large, vigorous, round, dense, very hardy, and very productive. It owes its wide popularity to the splendid qualities of the tree. The German Prune is especially fine for canning and preserving, is planted in the East, West and North, and used on the Pacific Coast for drying. Ripens over a long season. This grand old variety has proved most profitable for fruit growers who have planted it in large quantities for commercial purposes. September.

Plums Continued on Page 34

Middletown, Ohio, April 27, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 2605 received April 26, in fine order, they are much better trees than I expected to get for the price. Thanks.

L. L. Kemp.

This Chain of Evidence Proves The Worth of Reilly Brothers Blue Ribbon Trees

JOHN H. REILLY, PRES

Cheapest in Price and Best in Quality
 Dear Sir:—I have bought trees from a great many nurseries from different states, and I have found your trees the best I have ever bought. I have about ten thousand trees now planted. I will order more this Spring. A few Apple trees, five years old, this year bore 1½ bushels of apples, and 36 filled one-half bushel.
 Respectfully yours,
 GEORGE SAVADGE.

Better than Any Others I ever Bought.
 Bridgeport, Conn., November 9, 1914.
 Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.
 Gentlemen:—It always gives me great pleasure to speak a good word for Reilly Brothers trees to all my friends, and can cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to buy fruit trees or shrubbery. Your trees are better size and shape and more thrifty than any others I ever bought. Your Dwarf Pear trees, set in 1912, were loaded this year. I have always taken great pleasure with my trees and small fruits.
 I remain Yours truly, JOHN H. REID.

Fruit Trees Make Wonderful Growth.
 Madison, Ohio, November 18, 1914.
 Mr. J. H. Reilly, Dansville, N. Y.
 Dear Sir:—Your trees have made a wonderful growth. I measured some a few days ago and find that the branches had spread 12 and 13 ft. across. I have a place here which I bought a few years ago after retiring from other business, mostly set to fruit. I send you under another cover my own photo, if you care to use it.
 Yours truly,
 W. A. PORTER.

Had a Fine Crop of Peaches Last Season.
 New Sheffield, Pa., Dec. 8, 1914.
 Mr. J. H. Reilly, Dansville, N. Y.
 Dear Sir:—The results obtained from the fruit trees I purchased from your nursery have been satisfactory in every respect. You surely give your customers good value for their money in addition to the quality of your trees. I had a fine crop of your trees and your method of raising especially Peaches. I had a crop of fruit last season. Your fruit specimens weighing ten ounces.
 J. E. MCCARTNEY.

Cherry Trees Were Finest He Ever Saw.
 Youngstown, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1914
 Reilly Brothers Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.
 Gentlemen:—You should be proud of the reputation you are getting in this locality for your Cherry trees. I have bought these trees from you for two or three years past, and they are such good trees that I have never hesitated to tell from whence they came to anyone wishing to know. Its with pleasure that I can recommend them to you as being the finest I ever saw.
 Yours very truly,
 HOWARD ALLEN HOPKINS

Peaches in Bearing; Wants More.
 Dear Sir:—I can cheerfully recommend your trees. My trees are three years old this Spring, and had reached on last Summer. They are also true to name and I think they will do fine this Summer because they have made such a wonderful growth, as have also the Cherry trees. Will want more.
 Yours truly,
 LEE ELDRED

Will Compete with the Best on the Market.
 Perry, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1914.
 Reilly Brothers Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.
 Messrs:—In anticipation of your Spring, 1915 catalogue, it gives me pleasure to state the advantage derived from a selection made from your reliable stock of trees and ornamentals. They will compete with the best on the market.
 Yours truly,
 M. G. BEATON,
 Sec'y Lake Shore Nursery Co.

Better in Quality and Lower in Price than Agent's Trees.
 Hamburg, Pa., Nov. 26, 1914.
 Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.
 Dear Sirs:—The trees I bought of you are growing finely, especially the one-year Apple trees, which are doing splendidly. Among my first order was an extra Cherry (Montmorency) which bore fruit of fine quality the second season. None of your trees ever died for me. I am more than pleased with the trees I bought of you. Prices lower and quality better than the stock of our agents around here.
 Truly yours,
 W. H. BEAVER.

Can't Go Wrong if You Purchase From Reilly Brothers.
 Reading, Pa., Nov. 17, 1914.
 Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.
 Dear Sirs:—I am sending you a picture of myself looking over one of your catalogues to see what trees I want to get next Spring. All my trees purchased from you in Spring 1914 are growing fine; some have grown over 6 ft. If anybody wants reliable Nursery stock, they can't go wrong if they purchase from Reilly Brothers.
 Yours truly,
 W. SCOTT SLEGEL.

Find it a Pleasure to Do Business with Us.
 Kalamazoo, Mich., April 13, 1914.
 Reilly Brothers Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.
 Gentlemen: Please accept my thanks for your prompt attention to my order. I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to do business with your nursery. Customers should be induced to make the Reilly Brothers Nurseries the most popular to be found in this country.
 Very truly yours,
 R. C. SAUNDERS, Mr. Kalamazoo Advocate.

THESE voluntary expressions of satisfaction from reliable, well-known men in various localities, selected from thousands of similar letters on file in our offices, should convince the most skeptical that we can furnish high grade trees and plants, first class in every way, at reasonable prices, and through careful, personal attention to orders, rigid honesty and fair dealing, extend to our customers the best of service. Don't you feel that such a reputation is a safe guarantee and need you look further for the Nursery from whom you will purchase your trees?

Good Fruit and How to Grow It

PLUMS (Continued)

- POND'S SEEDLING:** (Mid-season). Distinguished by its large size, form and color; red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree is a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. At one time Pond's Seedling was largely grown in New York, and adjoining States, but the fruit is not as perfect grown here as on the Pacific Coast and other favorable locations. September.
- GEUII:** (Mid-season). Grown extensively for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree hardy, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish-oval, skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly sub-acid. The quality of Geuii is rather poor for dessert purposes, and is not recommended for the home garden. It can hardly be called a good looking plum, but is unsurpassed for shipping and is considered by many as one of the standard plums of its season in New York State. Early September.
- GRAND DUKE:** (Late). A very valuable late plum, as large as Bradshaw; handsome plum-purple, and of firm, meaty flesh, which fits it excellently for shipping. Tree is above medium in size, moderately vigorous, usually hardy and productive. Comes into bearing slowly, but bears regularly and holds the crop well, the plums being unusually free from rot and hanging in good condition for a long time. Grand Duke deserves its popularity as a market plum. Late September.
- IMPERIAL GAGE:** (Early). On suitable soils this variety possesses all the qualities that constitute a fine plum, the product being adapted alike for dessert, canning, home and market. The variety grows quite differently in different soils, being best adapted to light, sandy soils, and making the poorest showing on heavy clay. August.
- LOMBARD:** (Mid-season). Here is an exceptionally strong, hardy grower and an immense bearer. Fruit is medium to large, dark red, flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. This variety is considered one of the best for commercial orchard planting, and is probably the most widely planted plum in America. Of good quality for eating fresh and one of the best cooked, spiced, or preserved. Tree adapts itself to widely different soils and climates, is comparatively free from attacks of insects and fungous diseases. Is round-topped, shapely, with strong, stocky branches. Sept.
- MONARCH:** (Late). The nice form and rich purple color of this plum makes it a handsome fruit. While the quality is not of the best, Monarch ranks high among purple plums as a dessert fruit. Tree of medium size and vigor, upright, spreading, open-topped, unusually hardy and productive. Color dark, purplish red, overspread with thick bloom; flesh golden-yellow, juicy, somewhat fibrous, aromatic, good. October.
- MOORE'S ARCTIC:** (Mid-season). Small; skin purplish-black; juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor, claimed to be one of the hardiest plums grown and free from black knot. Tree small, of medium vigor, upright, spreading and productive. Light yellow, flesh juicy, somewhat firm, tender and mild. Fair in quality. September.
- NIAGARA:** (Medium Early.) Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple, flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its fine appearance makes it a desirable market variety but the trees grow rather slowly and are slow in coming into bearing. Resembles Bradshaw very closely, of which it is supposed to be a seedling. Late August.



Mabel and Mary Casson, Picking Plums From Reilly Brothers Trees
Good Trees at Reasonable Prices

Maplehurst Farm, Harwinton, Conn.

Reilly Bros. Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:- I am enclosing photo I took last summer of my two daughters when we were picking the Plums. Note how the trees are loaded. It is not your fault if people go without good fruit when they can get good trees so cheap.

Yours very truly,
W. J. CASSON

JAPANESE VARIETIES OF PLUMS

THE Value of this race of Plums is no longer in doubt. Trees of tremendous vigor, they come into bearing two or three years after planting and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of three months with a daily supply of luscious Plums. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in their favor in marketing. The trees are hardy and perfectly healthy, strong and fine growers, yielding immense crops of fruit practically exempt from attacks of the curculio. Like the Peach trees the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short-lived. Growers should keep planting trees each year so as to keep up the supply.

ABUNDANCE: (Early) Large and beautiful pinkish red plum, changing to darker red covered with thin bloom. Flesh is yellow, tender, and melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet and has a delightful aromatic flavor. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy, and wonderfully productive. It produces enormous loads of fruit every year, and this, with its adaptability to all kinds of soils and climate, has made it one of the most popular and widely planted varieties. It is very fine for home use and local markets and when properly handled it is a profitable shipper. The Abundance should have a place in every fruit garden and is one of the most satisfactory commercial varieties. August.

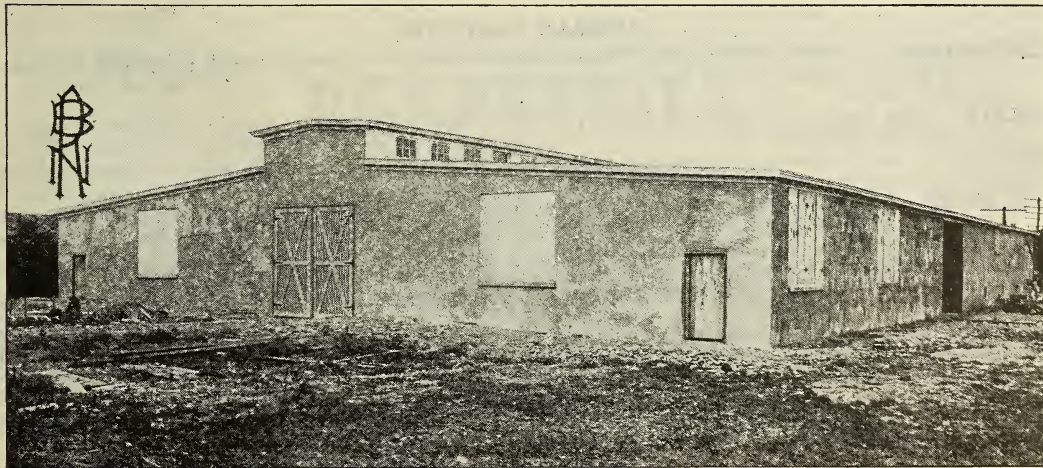
BURBANK: (Early) A highly colored plum, dark red over a yellow ground, mottled, with thick bloom. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, firm, aromatic and sweet. Tree vigorous, large, distinguished by its low sprawling habit and flat, open top. It is exceptionally hardy for a Plum of this type. It ripens a week later than Abundance and over a longer season; is adapted to all parts of the country where plums can be grown, except the exposed regions of the extreme North. The Burbank is a very profitable commercial plum, and it is also one of those satisfactory varieties that you can plant in the chicken run or back yard and have large quantities of beautiful, delicious plums, whether you have time to care for them or not. August.

CLIMAX: (Very early) A large, dark red Plum, marked with faint radiating streaks. Flesh yellowish, very juicy, somewhat fibrous, tender, sweet and pleasant flavored. Tree large, vigorous, upright, spreading, somewhat straggling, semi-hardy, medium productive. It is hard to judge the merits of this variety. It has not given general satisfaction as a commercial variety in this state, but it is so well spoken of by growers in other sections that the opinion formed here may be unjust. It is very desirable however, for the home collection because of its beauty and good quality.

COMMERCIAL: (Early) An excellent new variety, especially good for commercial planting. Dark red in color, closely resembling Burbank both in appearance and general characteristics, but ripens a few days earlier. Flesh deep yellow, firm, sweet, juicy, and tender. Skin tough, making it an excellent shipper. Season long and fruit large when tree is not overloaded; hangs well to the tree. Tree of low, spreading habit, unusually hardy for a Japanese variety, very productive and healthy. From our own experience and observation, we can recommend this variety very highly, and urge our customers to try out a few trees this season. **We have a limited quantity in one-year-olds only. Order early. One-year, 3 ft. and up, 25c each; \$2.00 per 12. August.**

OCTOBER PURPLE: (Late) First fruited by Luther Burbank, who regarded it as one of the best introduced. Fruits on the old wood and frequently measures seven inches in circumference. Tree a strong, erect grower, forming a shapely head. Fruit dark red over a yellowish green ground, with bloom of medium thickness; large and attractive looking, fairly suitable for dessert uses.

RED JUNE: (Early) This variety is distinguished from all other plums by its fruit characters; the Plums are distinctly cordate in shape, with deep cavity and a very pointed apex; the color is a mottled garnet red overlaid with thin, but very distinct and delicate bloom. Flesh is light yellow, firm enough to endure transportation well; meaty, sweet and peculiarly aromatic. The skin is tough, making the Plum a splendid shipper. The tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive. Should be planted near other varieties for cross pollenization. The foliage is healthy and both leaves and fruit are very resistant to attacks of brown rot and curculio. Is in same class with Burbank and Abundance, not quite as good flavor, but its rich, meaty flesh, handsome color and the hardiness, vigor, and productiveness of the tree make it not only a splendid plum for the home garden but a very profitable one, especially in the Central and Southern States, and in other localities where other varieties of Plums fail because of brown rot and other fungous diseases. August.



Our Frost Proof Packing House Contains 12,000 Feet Floor Space.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



PLUMS (Continued)

SATSUMA: (Mid-season or later) A fine Plum, with solid flesh and a purplish crimson color from pit to skin; juicy and of fine quality. Pit exceedingly small. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, usually quite hardy, moderately productive, bearing larger crops as trees become older. While the fruit is not as large nor as handsome in color as some of the others, it is still one of the best varieties for quality of fruit for either dessert or culinary uses. Keeps and ships very well and if allowed to color properly makes a good showing on the market. September.

SHIRO: (Very early) A brilliant, transparent, yellow Plum; large, round, tapering slightly at the end, covered with thin bloom and becoming deeper yellow as the season advances. Flesh is light yellow, very juicy, fibrous, sweet, mild and good. Tree large, upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy except in very cold localities. No other yellow Plum equals its brilliancy and beauty. Ships well if picked before maturity, and is a splendid Plum for home garden and commercial planting. July.

WICKSON: (Early) It is hard to estimate the value of Wickson. Probably no Plum has been on the one hand so highly handed, and on the other so condemned. It is of large size, handsome color and distinct form, firm flesh, and peculiar flavor, generally considered pleasant. The fact that it can be well grown in comparatively few Plum growing regions, most of these being on the Pacific Coast and in the South, probably furnishes the contradictory evidence as to its desirability. Tree medium to large, vigorous, with narrow, upright head, dense top and tender to cold. Fruit dark red over a yellow ground, with thin bloom. Except in favorable locations, fruit is variably in size, and tree an uncertain cropper. August.

*We Grow all of the Trees We Sell—That's the Reason for our Low Prices.
Order Now—Pay in the Spring.*

APRICOT TREES

RIPENING as it does between Cherries and Peaches, usually about a month before the early Peaches, the Apricot is a most welcome fruit, both tempting and delicious. No garden should be without a few trees. In addition to its value as a fresh fruit it is a superior fruit for canning and drying, vast quantities being used for these purposes every year. There is always a market for Apricots at good prices, and the planter need have no fear of overproduction.

The Russian Varieties are quite distinct from the European, hardier and will produce fruit when the Apricots fail. Recommended even where Peaches cannot be grown, early bearers, and productive. The trees should be planted on a northern or western exposure to prevent early blooming, and do best in deep rich, well drained soil that has been well fertilized. They are hardy and will thrive in the same location and require the same general cultivation as the Peach and Plum. The Curculio seems to be especially fond of the Apricot, and as the fruit sets early, prompt measures should be taken to destroy the pest. The method is the same used for Plum and Peach and the process should commence when blooms fall and continue for several weeks. Aside from this difficulty, which is easily overcome, there is no reason why Apricots should not be a very profitable fruit. The varieties we offer are especially grown for our trade, and will thrive in very severe climates.

Prices for all Varieties of Apricot Trees

		EACH	TEN
No. 1	4 to 5 Feet	.30	\$2.50
No. 2	3 to 4 Feet	.25	2.00
No. 3	2 to 3 Feet	.10	1.00

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

ALEXANDER: A large, oblong, yellow fruit, spotted with red. Flesh is sweet, juicy and very good. It is a hardy, prolific bearer, and very popular in the East. One of the best of the Russian varieties. July.

ALEXIS: Very hardy; an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid; rich and luscious. July.

GIBB: Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after Strawberries. Last of June.

J. L. BUDD: Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer, fruit large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

HARRIS: This variety is remarkable for its size, beauty, and productiveness. It is extremely hardy; will stand the severest winters. Fruit is of a rich golden color and of very fair quality. Ripens in middle of August.

MOORPARK: One of the largest and finest Apricots. Yellow with red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich; flavor of the finest, making it a superior kind; parts easily from the stone; very productive. July.

GOOSEBERRIES

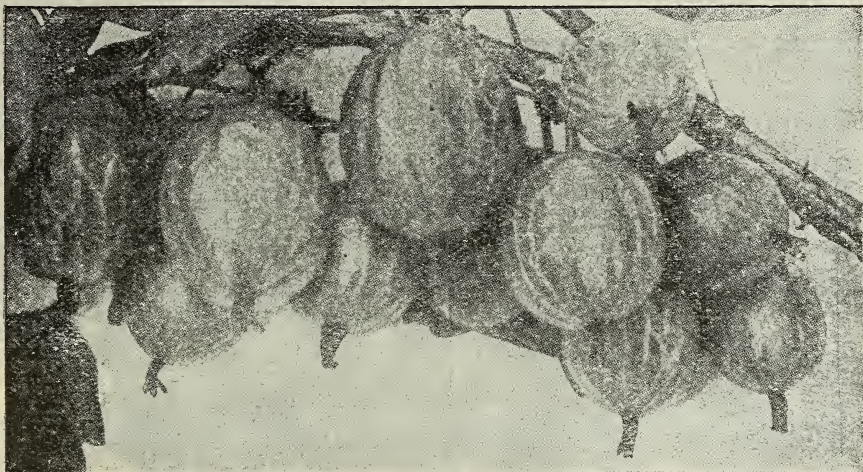
THIS fruit is useful for cooking when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires about the same care and treatment as the Currant. The American varieties need close pruning every year, but the English varieties require little pruning.

Plant in good rich soil and give a dressing of manure every season. The English varieties especially do best in partial shade, and should be heavily mulched. Regular pruning every year is essential and may be performed at any time after the wood is fully matured in the Fall until the buds swell in the Spring. They require the same treatment for worms as the Currant. The worms usually attack the Gooseberry before the Currant bushes, and if a few of the former are set near a Currant plantation and the worms exterminated on these, it will lessen the trouble from them on the Currant bushes.

To prevent Mildew, we recommend spraying the bushes as soon as leaves appear and several times during the summer with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) one ounce to four gallons of water.

Gooseberries may be planted between rows of Apple or other fruit trees as a filler.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY—Excellent for Family Use and Profitable for Market

COLUMBUS: (American) Large size, oval, greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality. Plant a robust grower. One of the best of its class. 15c each, \$1.50 per 12, \$9.00 per 100.

DOWNING: (American) Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy, prolific. The fruit hangs in thick and close rows. It bears abundantly, is hardy, requires but little attention. Excellent for family use and profitable for market. 15c each, \$1.50 per 12, \$13.00 per 100.

HOUGHTON'S: (American) Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender. A vigorous grower and abundant bearer. 15c each, \$1.50 per 12, \$13.00 per 100.

INDUSTRY: (English) Berries of largest size, excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Strong, upright grower, an immense cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. The best known and most successful English sort. 15c each, \$1.50 per 12, \$9.00 per 100.

RED JACKET: (American) Bright red; medium size; healthy and very productive. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$9.00 per 100.

DEWBERRIES

THE Dewberry is closely related to the Blackberry; in fact, is often called Trailing Blackberry, because of its low growing habit, the vines trailing on the ground. Succeeds with ordinary care and cultivation, and the fruit is prized by many owing to its large size and good quality. Vines should be covered with straw leaves, or earth over Winter in cold climates. Some remarkable profit records have been made with the Dewberry where there is a demand for an earlier and larger berry than the Blackberry.

LUCRETIA: Hardy, and very productive with fine foliage and white flowers. The fruit ripens early; is very large, soft, sweet and luscious, free from hard core, and ripens before late Raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries off from soil. 5c each; 30c per 10; \$2.00 per 100; \$17.00 per 1000.

PREMO: Extra early, large, firm and good. Strong grower and productive. Ripens seven to ten days earlier than Lucretia, ripening the crop so fast that it is nearly gone at second picking of the Lucretia. Foliage darker green and healthy, not inclined to burn when hot sun comes. 6c each; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$3.50; \$27.00 per 1000.



CURRANTS

CHERRY CURRANT

One of the most productive of the large, red Currants

HARDY, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and readily responding to cultivation and generous treatment, indispensable for table use, jellies, etc., no garden is complete without them, and large quantities are required for market. A well kept plantation will yield 4,000 pounds of fruit to the acre, and they may be planted to advantage between fruit trees in the orchard and a large yield secured at small cost. Currants can be planted successfully in Fall or Spring, possess great vitality and will grow in almost any soil or situation, but for best results require good culture and a deep, rich soil.

Set four feet apart, cultivate well and mulch heavily. Being what may be called a gross feeder, manure of almost any kind may be applied in almost any quantity. About all the pruning that is necessary is to cut out occasionally, the old wood and shorten the most vigorous of the young growth. If too many young shoots or suckers appear, and they are likely to become crowded, a portion of them should be cut out so that air and sun may have free access to those that remain. All dead and diseased shoots should be removed annually, and only the best ones preserved. If the ends of the growing shoots are pinched off during the summer, it will cause them to become more stocky and fully ripe, and increase the size of the fruit on the branches below. If the Currant worm appears, dust the plants when they are wet with dew, with white hellebore. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

Prices for all Varieties of Currants

EACH	TEN	HUNDRED	THOUSAND
.12	.75	\$5.00	\$37.50

BLACK CHAMPION: Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong grower. It is less acid and less musty than Black Naples, and bush is more dwarfed in habit than usual with the species.

BLACK NAPLES: A good black Currant for all purposes; will stand almost any climate; valued by some for jellies; it is very productive and hardy.

CHERRY: Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC: The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made so quick a jump into popular favor.

CURRENTS (Continued)

LONDON MARKET: For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit State. The plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper. Ripens with Victoria, is larger in both bunch and berry, a better bearer. For any use—home garden or market—one of the best.

PERFECTION: This variety was originated by crossing Fay's Prolific with the White Grape Currant, with the view of combining the large size and color of the Fay with the good quality and productiveness of the White Grape. The color is bright red; size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer. The berries are of rich, mild flavor, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. 20c each; 10 for \$1.50; \$12.00 per 100; \$90.00 per 1,000.

POMONA: This valuable variety originated near Indianapolis, and is grown almost exclusively by growers in that section for commercial purposes. The berry is medium to large, bright red, and of excellent quality. It hangs to the bush a long time after ripening and is one of the best shipping varieties.

RED CROSS: A fine variety of large size, long clusters, and mild, pleasant flavor. Productive.

VICTORIA: Large, bright red; bunches extremely long, berries medium size, and of excellent quality. Good erect grower, very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

VERSAILLAISE: Very large red; bunches long, of great beauty, and excellent quality.

WHITE GRAPE: Very large, yellowish white, sweet, of very mild acid. Excellent quality; very productive. Best of the white varieties.

WILDER: A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity; both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red colors, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety.

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

To plant, see that the ground is well drained. Work it up fine and deep, make it very rich with well-rotted manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart, spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit the crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed a dressing of manure and except near the seashore three pounds of salt early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

For commercial planting, plant in rows four to five feet apart, placing crowns eight to ten inches in the row. Well rotted manure and light soil should be used as a mulch in the fall, cover to a depth of six inches and fork in well in the spring.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE: A very strong grower, producing very large, white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white until fit for use. Market gardeners and those growing for canners will find this a very profitable variety. 50c per 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

PALMETTO: A very early variety; even, regular size and of excellent quality. It has been tested both north and south and has proven entirely satisfactory. 50c per 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL: Very large, makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive. 50c per 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

GIANT ARGENTEUII: The finest and most profitable of all. Stalks of immense size, very bright and attractive, sweet and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others. Very reliable and a sure money-getter. 50c per 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

MOORE'S GIANT: One of the best sorts for New England. Originated in Massachusetts. Retains the head close until the stocks are quite long; it is of uniform color, while for tenderness and quality it has no superior; very large and even-sized. 50c per 25; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

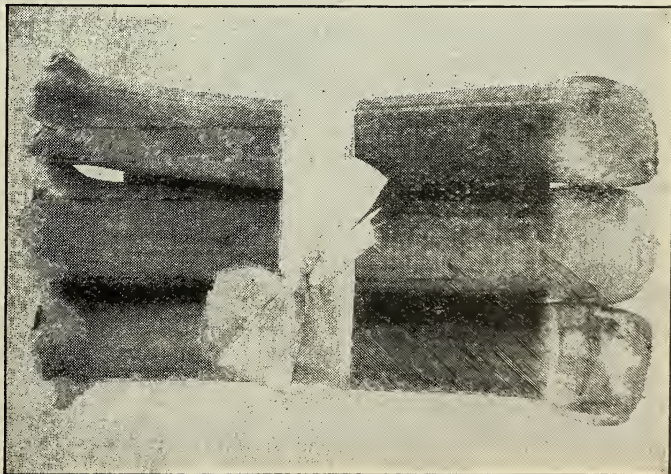
EARLY SCARLET: Rather small, but early and good. 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

QUEEN: Strong, vigorous grower; producing extra large stock of the best quality. 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

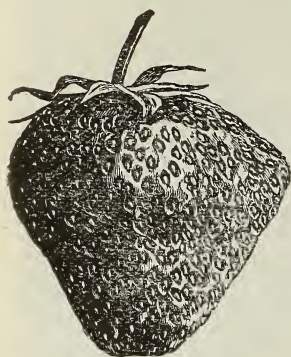
HORSE RADISH

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters, can appreciate the value of good, home grown horse radish. A half dozen will provide the ordinary family and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained.

We furnish large, strong roots, not small lengths. 10 for 15c; 100 for \$1.25; 1,000 for \$10.00.



STRAWBERRIES



OF the so-called small fruits or bush fruits, the Strawberry is the most interesting and the most popular. They come at a time of the year when fruits are scarce. They are so luscious and palatable that few are the people who do not eat and enjoy them. The Strawberry plant thrives and bears fruit from the frozen North to the sunny South, in all localities and on all soils that most any crop will grow upon. They live and bear in unfavorable places and under neglect, but on the other hand, do better in ideal locations and respond nobly to intelligent care.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. The ideal Strawberry soil is a well-drained clay loam, you might say a combination of all kinds of soil. The soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3-3½ feet apart, 15-18 inches in rows; for a garden, 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large, fruit, keep in hills, pinching the runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should be always kept clean and well cultivated. In Winter a covering of leaves, straw, or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in the Spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those varieties marked with (P) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. The varieties not so marked are perfect flowering, and can be planted alone. It has been our experience that customers lose their Strawberry plants because they neglect them, or do not understand how to handle plants that have traveled a long distance. Dip the plants in water as soon as received, and bury the roots in moist, shady ground, until you are ready to set them out; neglect for an hour or so is often fatal.

Our stocks are pure, each kind kept by itself and cultivated entirely for the production of plants. They are carefully graded, handled, and packed, certain to give the best of satisfaction if planted properly and given proper attention afterward. We ship all Strawberry orders separately, either by Express or Parcel Post, having found it practically impossible to ship by freight with other stock safely and satisfactorily.

PRICE FOR ALL VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

(Except Fall-Bearing.)

50c per twenty-five; 85c per hundred; \$6.00 per thousand.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

BEDERWOOD: Heavy bearer, of good sized, roundish fruit (about as firm as Bubach), season early, a good staminate to fertilize early varieties like Crescent, Warfield, etc. The plant is a healthy grower, and sends out a number of large runners. Bederwood is very deep rooted, and will stand a drouth better than most varieties. Will consequently do extra well on a very dry or light piece of ground.

MICHEL'S EARLY. Plant a strong grower, in most sections productive; berries of medium size, roundish, bright crimson, fair quality. One of the finest berries to ripen and worthy of planting everywhere on that account.

MEDIUM EARLY VARIETIES.

HAVERLAND: (P) A fine grower, very productive. One of the leading early market sorts. Berries uniform, long, medium size and quality.

HIGHLAND: (P) Plant very large, strong and vigorous; fruit large, bluntly conical, bright scarlet; flesh red clear through; good quality, moderately firm.

SENATOR DUNLAP: This is the leading Strawberry throughout the United States. We sell more Senator Dunlap plants than any other variety, and the demand for this variety has steadily increased every year since its introduction. It does well everywhere, and produces enormous crops of fine fruit regularly.

MEDIUM LATE VARIETIES.

BUBACH: (P) This has been a very popular berry for years. We have always considered Bubach a profitable variety. The plant is very large and fine looking, but a slow plant maker, the berry large and showy. If you have a near-by fancy market, it will pay you to get a large fine-looking berry. Bubach will please you and make you handsome profits.

CORSICAN: This variety is in the heavy weight class. Not only are the berries large, but they are uniform in shape. The color is bright red. They are very firm and will sell for a fancy price in any market. The foliage is exceedingly vigorous and healthy, resisting fungus and drouth.

VERY LATE VARIETIES.

AROMA: Aroma, we think, is grown all over the country as the finest and most profitable of the very late varieties of Strawberry. We will guarantee the fruit of the Aroma to please all who give it a fair trial. It cannot well be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit. Plants show no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance.

BRANDYWINE: A valuable late Strawberry especially adapted to home use and canning owing to its very dark red color and fine flavor. Brandywine is late, good shape, good quality, good size, firm, and productive. This variety is also a very good shipper, and of fine appearance, making it an extra good market variety.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 4561 received. I received the Strawberry Plants on the 19 by Parcel Post, and they were O. K. I planted them and they are all growing.

C. J. Bartberger.

New Castle, Pa., April 26, 1915.

Reilly Bros' Nurseries, Dansville N.Y.



Buildings Erected and Exclusively Occupied by Grif

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Throughout the United States

Average Weekly Circulation Over 250,000

Editorial Department

Williamsport, Pa.,
December 1, 1914.

Reilly Brothers Nurseries,
Dansville, New York.

Dear Sirs:

The accompanying picture is that of my daughter, Marjorie Pifer, standing in my plot of Reilly strawberries. This experimental patch, covering an area of 40 by 70 feet, produced 565 quarts of high grade William Belt and Senator Dunlap Strawberries that were marketed at an average price of 12 and 12¹/₂¢ a quart, as well as sufficient strong and healthy plants to set out a quarter-acre patch that will be in bearing this season. The plot, with but ordinary care and cultivation, produced at the rate of more than 12,000 quarts to the acre. From Gooseberry bushes of the Houghton variety, purchased from you two years ago this Spring, I received an average crop of two quarts to the bush last year. I have experienced equal success with White Grape and Red Cross Currants, Raspberries of the Cumberland and St. Regis varieties, and have a promising orchard of Plum, Peach, Pear, and Apple trees, all purchased from Reilly Brothers.

Yours very truly,

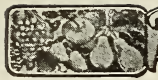
V. King Pifer

309 Mulberry St.

Williamsport, Pa.



MISS MARJORIE PIFER IN PLOT OF REILLY BROTHERS STRAWBERRIES
(See Letter of Mr. V. King Pifer above)



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



STRAWBERRIES (Continued)

GANDY: This is one of the leading varieties with fruit growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm, requires strong soil, and fertilizers to do its best. It is very late and a big showy berry. Gandy is always quoted at the highest price in every market. It is the finest looking fruit and sells quickly at top prices.

SAMPLE: (P) One of the very best varieties, and seems to succeed nearly everywhere. Plants strong, large and healthy, producing in profusion large colored berries of uniform size and color, firm enough to ship well. One of the standard sorts for home and market.

STEVEN'S LATE CHAMPION: This is a good all around Strawberry; plant growth extra good. The fruit is large, showy, and of fine flavor. Ripens with Gandy.

WM. BELT: The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower and remarkably productive. Berry is very large, conical and uniform in shape. Color of Wm. Belt is extra fine, being a brilliant glossy red, and ripening all over at once. This valuable late variety should be planted on well drained land, as it sometimes rusts on wet ground.

Read the letter of Mr. V. King Pifer, which we have reproduced on another page of this catalogue, telling of his experience with Reilly Brothers Strawberry Plants.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

FRESH, ripe Strawberries in Autumn are a novelty, but you can grow them in your garden in the Fall just as well as in the Summer. Strawberries with cream are good to eat at any time, but served in September, October, or November, they are a treat that your guests will appreciate and remember. The expense for plants is small; one or two hundred plants will produce enough berries for your family, guests, and some of the neighbors.

Set the same as other Strawberries, keeping fruit stems picked off until about July 1st, or up to within three weeks of the time you desire to begin ripening. They bear from about August 15th until freezing weather in November. Fall Bearing Strawberries, because of bearing heavy crops the same year set out, require richer, stronger soil than do common varieties, and the soil should be made rich by applications of barnyard manure before the plants are set out, and plenty of high-grade fertilizer afterwards.

Don't you want some of the nice berries to serve to your friends when they call at your home this Fall?

Fall Bearing Strawberries are a success. You should have some for your own use and as a commercial proposition. They offer an excellent opportunity for big profits. The fruit will sell quickly at from 25 cents to 50 cents per quart. We will be pleased to give you additional information concerning Fall Bearing varieties upon request.

PRICE FOR ALL VARIETIES OF FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

By Parcel Post (Prepaid)

12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$1.60; 100 for \$4.50

By Express

50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.50

AMERICUS: One of the first Fall Bearing Strawberries introduced. Fine color, and stands the Winter well. Do best on clay soil. Excellent flavor, surpassing most all other kinds in quality.

PROGRESSIVE: This new Fall Bearing variety seems to be a good one. The new runner plants produce a nice lot of berries of good quality, good size, smooth, fine color and appearance and we believe it will be one of the best known varieties of Fall Bearers in a few years.

SUPERB (Perfect Flower): Superb is one of the best known and most largely planted of the Fall Bearing Strawberries. They seem to produce a heavy crop of fine fruit wherever grown. The plants are strong and stand the Winter well after producing a heavy crop of fruit from about August 15th till November 15th, according to season. The fruit is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry of good shape and ripens all over at once.

MULBERRIES

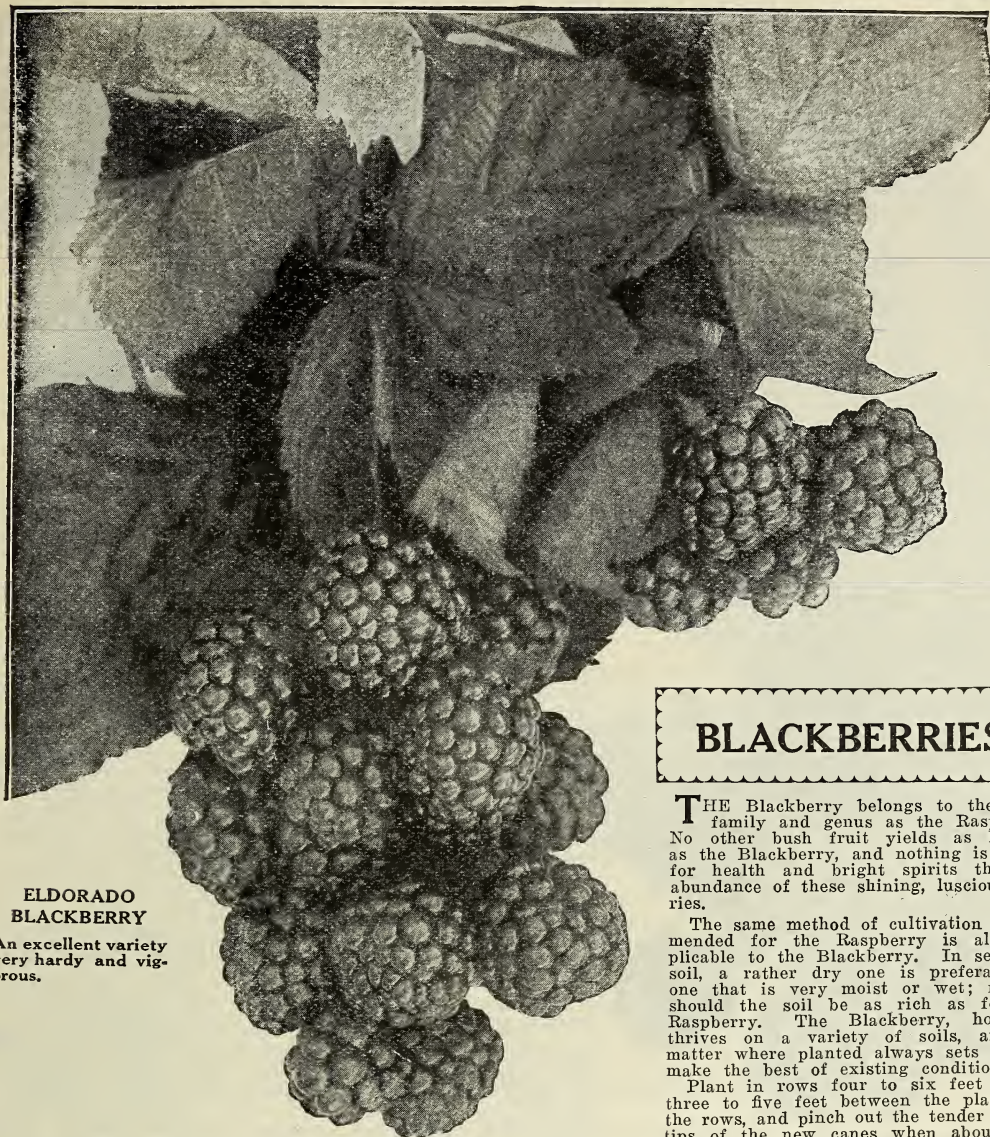
THE Mulberry is one of the most ancient fruits over Central and Eastern Asia. There dried Mulberries furnish a sweet food in places where corn is scarce and in many households large piles are stored for Winter use. It can hardly be said however, that it is a popular fruit as yet in this country.

The Mulberry makes a desirable shade tree, is of easy culture, and requires little pruning.

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES: Trees very hardy, stood forty degrees below zero and bore a full crop of berries the next season. They are an annual and abundant bearer. The fruit is from white to pink and some black in color and from very sweet to quite tart in taste. Canned with gooseberries or rhubarb they make a good sauce, relished by most everybody. Chicken raisers should plant largely of this tree near the chicken house or yard, as they will soon make a nice shady place for the chickens and the berries are much relished by the fowls, and are very healthful. Try it and you will be pleased, and your chickens more so. The wood is very valuable for fence posts, lasting for twenty years in the ground. They also make a pretty hedge if planted about ten inches to one foot apart and kept well pruned the first few years. 4-5 ft., 25c each; 10 for \$2.00. 5-7 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING: One of the most prolific varieties. Fruit very large, black, sweet and rich in flavor. Its long bearing season has made it a universal favorite. Ripens fruit during six to eight weeks. 4-5 ft., 45c each; 10 for \$4.00.

NEW AMERICAN: Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none. Continuous in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-fourth inches long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon or an intense blue-black at maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary. Ripens from June up to the middle of September. 45c each; 10 for \$4.00.



**ELDORADO
BLACKBERRY**

An excellent variety
very hardy and vig-
orous.

BLACKBERRIES

THE Blackberry belongs to the same family and genus as the Raspberry. No other bush fruit yields as heavily as the Blackberry, and nothing is better for health and bright spirits than an abundance of these shining, luscious berries.

The same method of cultivation recommended for the Raspberry is also applicable to the Blackberry. In selecting soil, a rather dry one is preferable to one that is very moist or wet; neither should the soil be as rich as for the Raspberry. The Blackberry, however, thrives on a variety of soils, and no matter where planted always sets out to make the best of existing conditions.

Plant in rows four to six feet apart, three to five feet between the plants in the rows, and pinch out the tender young tips of the new canes when about two and a half feet high. The two-year-old

canes bear the fruit and should be cut out entirely after the fruit is gathered. The Blackberry spreads from the roots and does not grow from a single crown. The young shoots are pinched like those of the Black Raspberry to make them branch. In pinching the Blackberry do not let the branches get high and then cut them back, but pinch the tips while they are young. It is better to take out the old canes, as soon as the fruit is gathered, but as this makes it necessary to go over the plants twice, many cultivators choose the early Spring for an annual pruning, cutting out the old canes and pruning the young ones at the same time, thus saving considerable labor.

Our selection of varieties has been carefully made, and we have discarded all but the best and most profitable kinds.

Price for all Varieties of Blackberries

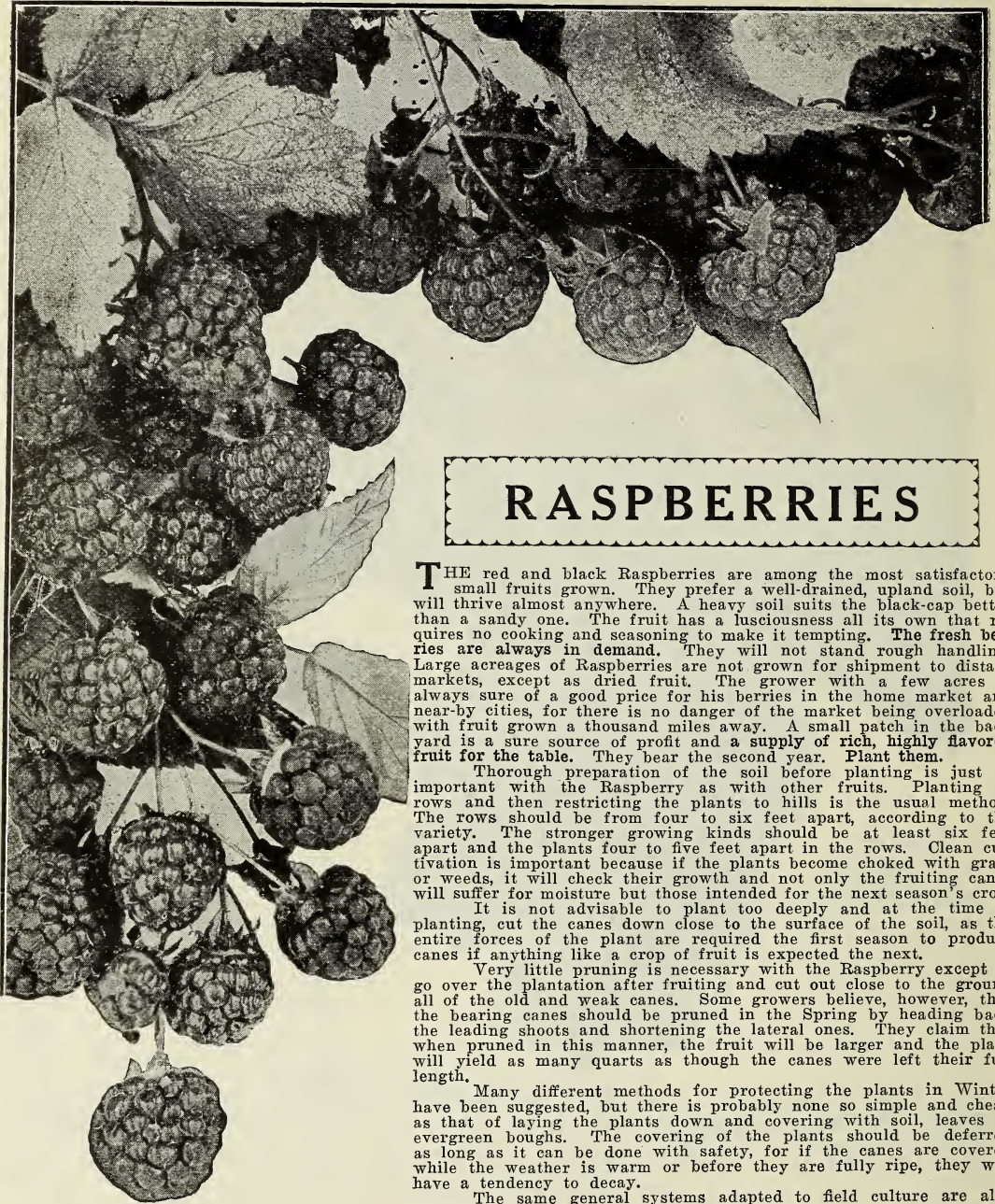
TEN	HUNDRED	THOUSAND
\$50	\$2.50	\$17.50

BLOWERS: The Blowers is a large oval berry, jet black color, sweet and juicy. Fruit ripens through a long season. It originated in Western New York, and is proving to be extra hardy, vigorous and productive. It is one of the most profitable and satisfactory berries grown. Late.

ELDORADO: The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the Winters of the far Northwest without injury and their yield is enormous. Berries large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Mid-season.

ERIE: A very hardy variety; free from rust; very large and of good quality. A strong grower, and good bearer. Early.

MERCEREAU: Remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout stocky canes. Claimed to be the hardiest Blackberry, standing uninjured 20 degrees below zero without protection. An enormous producer of extra size berries which are brilliant black and retain their color under all conditions; extra quality; sweet, rich, melting without core. Unsurpassed as a shipper and keeper. Ripens with Snyder. Mid-season.



RASPBERRIES

THE red and black Raspberries are among the most satisfactory small fruits grown. They prefer a well-drained, upland soil, but will thrive almost anywhere. A heavy soil suits the black-cap better than a sandy one. The fruit has a lusciousness all its own that requires no cooking and seasoning to make it tempting. The fresh berries are always in demand. They will not stand rough handling. Large acreages of Raspberries are not grown for shipment to distant markets, except as dried fruit. The grower with a few acres is always sure of a good price for his berries in the home market and near-by cities, for there is no danger of the market being overloaded with fruit grown a thousand miles away. A small patch in the back yard is a sure source of profit and a supply of rich, highly flavored fruit for the table. They bear the second year. Plant them.

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is just as important with the Raspberry as with other fruits. Planting in rows and then restricting the plants to hills is the usual method. The rows should be from four to six feet apart, according to the variety. The stronger growing kinds should be at least six feet apart and the plants four to five feet apart in the rows. Clean cultivation is important because if the plants become choked with grass or weeds, it will check their growth and not only the fruiting canes will suffer for moisture but those intended for the next season's crop.

It is not advisable to plant too deeply and at the time of planting, cut the canes down close to the surface of the soil, as the entire forces of the plant are required the first season to produce canes if anything like a crop of fruit is expected the next.

Very little pruning is necessary with the Raspberry except to go over the plantation after fruiting and cut out close to the ground all of the old and weak canes. Some growers believe, however, that the bearing canes should be pruned in the Spring by heading back the leading shoots and shortening the lateral ones. They claim that when pruned in this manner, the fruit will be larger and the plant will yield as many quarts as though the canes were left their full length.

Many different methods for protecting the plants in Winter have been suggested, but there is probably none so simple and cheap as that of laying the plants down and covering with soil, leaves or evergreen boughs. The covering of the plants should be deferred as long as it can be done with safety, for if the canes are covered while the weather is warm or before they are fully ripe, they will have a tendency to decay.

The same general systems adapted to field culture are also applicable to the garden, but usually more care will be given a few plants than a larger number. When only a few are grown, they may be watered or the ground covered with a mulch, either of which operations will assist very much in the full development of the fruit.

Prices for all Varieties of Raspberries

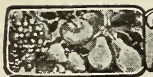
	Per 10	100	1000
Columbian (Purple)	\$ 45	\$ 2.00	\$ 13.50
Cumberland (Black)	45	2.00	13.50
Cuthbert (Red)	45	2.00	13.50
Eaton (Red)	45	2.00	13.50
Golden Queen (Yellow)	45	2.00	13.50
Gregg (Black)	45	2.00	13.50
Kansas (Black)	45	2.00	14.50
King (Red)	45	2.00	13.50
Loudon (Red)	45	2.00	13.50
Marlboro	45	2.00	13.50
Ohio (Black)	45	2.00	13.50
Plum Farmer (Black)	45	2.00	13.50
Ruby (Red)	45	2.00	13.50
Shaffer's Colossal (Purple)	45	2.00	13.50
St. Regis Everbearing (Red)	50	2.50	15.00



ST. REGIS
THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL
EVERBEARING RASPBERRY

SELECT VARIETIES OF RASPBERRIES

- COLUMBIAN:** (Purple) This is the best Purple Raspberry grown. Plant a giant in growth and very hardy; fruit large, rich, juicy and delicious flavor, purplish color, rather soft. A splendid shipping variety, unrivalled for canning, making jam, jelly, etc. Bush wonderful for vigor of growth and productiveness, attaining a very large size and producing immense crops.
- CUMBERLAND:** (Black) A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stock, well-branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg, keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. A most profitable market variety. Mid-season.
- CUTHBERT:** (Red) One of the most valuable of the older varieties; hardy, healthy and productive; canes are strong and vigorous. The best and most widely planted Red Raspberry for the home market. A remarkably strong variety; stand the Northern Winter and Southern Summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundred of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.
- EATON:** (Red) Is recommended as a very strong grower and good bearer. It is one of the bright red berries, larger than Loudon, sprightly, and of excellent flavor. Firm and very handsome.
- GOLDEN QUEEN:** (Yellow) Similar to the Cuthbert of which it is a seedling, except in color, which is that which its name implies. Very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it.
- GREGG:** (Black) For many years the leading standard best known market sort. Very productive, large size, firm meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom.
- KANSAS:** (Black) Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold, and bearing large crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, jet black, and almost free from bloom. Firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings good price in the market.
- KING:** (Red) Medium, round, light crimson; moderately firm, and of good quality. An early variety and is of good color, productive and hardy.
- LOUDON:** (Red) Large, deep red, of good quality. Bush vigorous, productive and hardy. Fine for shipping, holding its form well under the most trying conditions.
- MARLBORO:** (Red) Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. The best well tested, large early berry for the North.
- OHIO:** (Black) A strong growing sort; large and very productive. A valuable variety for market.
- PLUM FARMER:** (Black) This very large and productive Black Raspberry has been thoroughly tested in Western New York where it is a great favorite for market and home use. It is covered with grayish bloom, like the bloom on a grape which makes it very attractive in appearance. It ripens very early and quickly. The fruit is of large size, often measuring an inch in diameter. It sells at the highest price.
- RUBY:** (Red) This is without doubt one of the very best early Red Raspberries. It is perfectly hardy, throwing out strong, healthy canes, which bear an abundance of large crimson colored fruit, ripening a few days before Cuthbert. The fruit holds out large to the last picking and arrives in the market in good condition.
- SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL:** (Purple) Large, soft, with sub-acid flavor. Plant hardy, vigorous and productive. Medium to late.
- ST. REGIS:** (Ever-bearing Red Raspberry) Another season's trial confirms all that has been said for this variety. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary with full Raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop equalling any Red variety known. The most productive of all Red Raspberries. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green leathery foliage. Every Raspberry grower should test it, as it is the only successful "everbearing" Raspberry, and is most profitable.



GRAPES

THERE is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one or a dozen Grape vines cannot be found. They do very well trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences, bound to a trellis or trained over an arbor, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. While the vines have their likes and dislikes as to soil, they never insist on them, and will grow about anywhere.

As a commercial venture, Grapes offer many advantages. They show large returns on the investment, as they meet with ready sale, and bring good prices on all markets. A handsome profit can be realized on Grapes planted on hillsides too steep for other crops. Grapes are universally considered one of the most healthful of fruits.

In vineyard culture the soil should be dry, and if not so naturally should be drained. Almost any soil will produce good Grapes. If the field is in sod, plow into lands of about 9 feet wide, and set the plants in the bottom of the dead furrow. The plants should stand 8 feet apart in the row. Be particular to have the plants set in a straight line on account of the trellis, which is to be erected later, as well as for convenience in future cultivation. Allow the vines to grow the first season without pruning.

Prices for all Varieties of Grapes

	EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
Two Year Vines	.15	\$1.00	\$5.50

BLACK GRAPES

BARRY: (Late) Barry is one of the best quality Black Grapes; a Rogers hybrid. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive; colors up with Concord, but should remain on the vine a while longer. Splendid keeper. Should be planted near other varieties for pollenization. An excellent Grape for home garden and local markets where quality as well as attractiveness is appreciated.

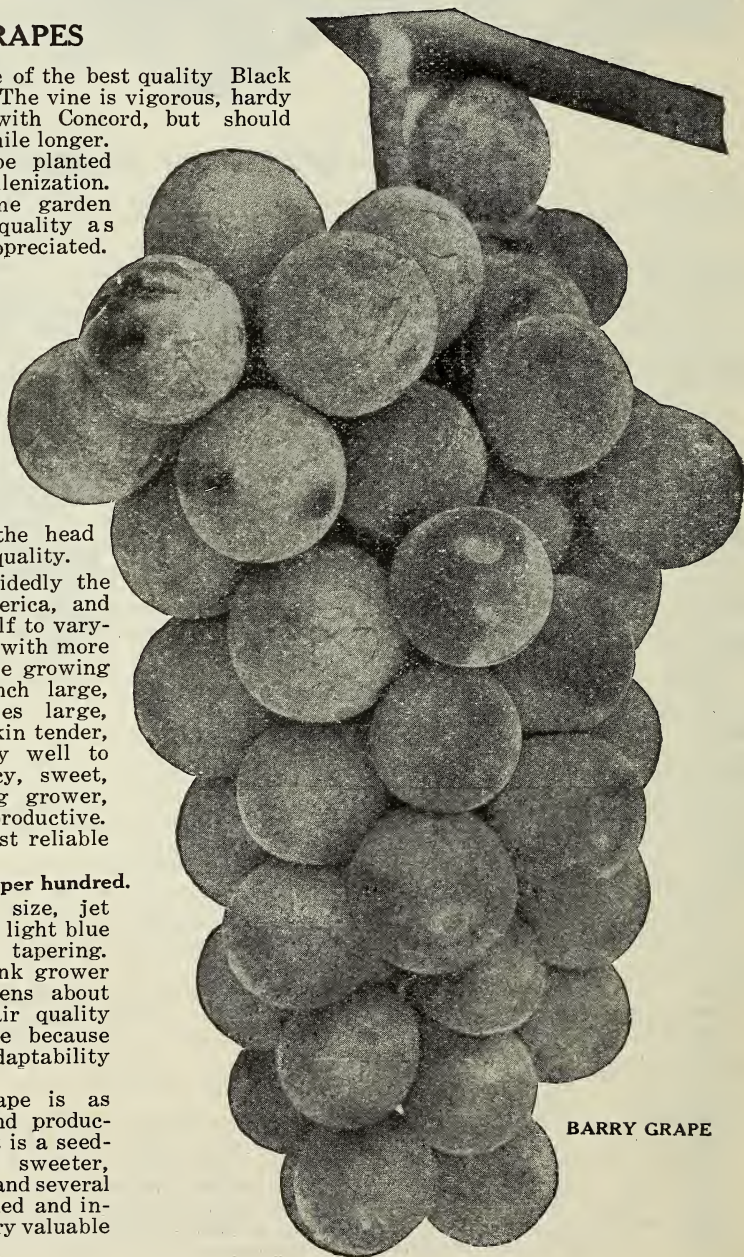
CAMPBELL'S EARLY: (Very Early). Strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; productive; its keeping and shipping qualities are equaled by no other early Grape. Ripens with Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, glossy black with blue bloom, sweet and juicy, seeds few and small, part readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early Black Grapes for quality.

CONCORD: (Mid-season). Decidedly the most popular Grape in America, and deservedly so. Adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown with more or less profit in every Grape growing State in the Union. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation most reliable and profitable.

10c Each, 75c per 10, \$4.00 per hundred.

IVES: (Mid-season). Medium size, jet black Grape, covered with a light blue bloom. Bunch is large and tapering. Vine hardy, healthy, a rank grower and very productive. Ripens about same time as Concord. Fair quality and favored as a wine grape because of its productiveness and adaptability to many soils.

WORDEN: This excellent Grape is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. Tender skinned and inclined to crack, but still very valuable for garden and vineyard.



BARRY GRAPE

SELECT VARIETIES OF GRAPES (Continued)

EATON: (Mid-season). Similar in foliage with Concord. In growth, health, hardiness of vine and in every other respect its equal while in size of bunch and berry it is much larger and more attractive. Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the under side with a thick brownish yellow down. Bunch very large, compact, double shouldered; berries large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with heavy bloom, adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin but tough; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds., and dissolving easily in the mouth; very juicy. Ripens with Concord or a little earlier.

MOORE'S EARLY: (Very early). A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles. Equal to it in quality, health, and hardiness, but ripening some ten days earlier. It is a good fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large, berry very large. Valuable for garden and vineyard. Considered by many to be the best money-maker of its season.

RED OR AMBER GRAPES

AGAWAM: (Very late). A large round, dull purple red Grape. Bunch usually loose, shouldered, berries large, skin thick, flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiarly aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper. Vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive. One of the best of Rogers' hybrids and one of the best and most profitable red Grapes.

BRIGHTON: (Mid-season). Coppery red, becoming purplish; bunches large and loose; berries large, vinous, rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens a week or ten days before Delaware. Vine productive and vigorous, sometimes subject to mildew, but a strong grower and is considered a valuable variety.

CATAWBA: (Mid-season). Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at maturity.

DELAWARE: (Mid-season). One of the finets of our native Grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunches small and compact; berries small and light red with a violet bloom.

WHITE GRAPES

DIAMOND: (Mid-season). A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Niagara. Very desirable for domestic and market purposes. Yellowish green in color; packs and ships well. Because of its high quality, hardiness and vigor we recommend it as an excellent commerical variety.

GREEN MOUNTAIN: (Early). Originated in Vermont. A good, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Early as Moore's Early. Bunch long but slender; berry medium, sweet and of very fine quality. Also known as Winchell.

LADY WASHINGTON: (Mid-season). A handsome grape of good quality; berry large, bunch very large, double shouldered, and of fine yellow color; vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy. Ripens a little before Catawba.

NIAGARA: (Mid-season). A magnificent white grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. A rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Berries large, with a tough skin; quality good. Ripens about with Concord. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs, North and South. The Niagara has been a very profitable variety, and while it will always be a money-maker, it will never command the highest prices on the markets. Many growers pick the Niagara before it is ripe, a practise which will not only hurt its reputation but that of all other White Grapes as well.

POCKLINGTON: (Mid-season) Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Compact and of a beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as the Concord, with which it ripens; by some liked even better. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

GOOD TREES AT REASONABLE PRICES

Maplehurst Farm, Harwinton, Conn.
Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

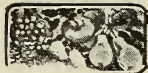
Dear Sirs:—I am sending you a photograph of myself beside a four-cent Cherry tree, Early Richmond, planted in the Spring of 1911. Photo was taken November, 1914. This is not a very good picture. You will note snow on the ground. I also enclose photo I took last summer of my two daughters when we were picking the Plums. Note how the trees are loaded. It is not your fault if people go without good fruit when they can get good trees so cheap.

Yours very truly,

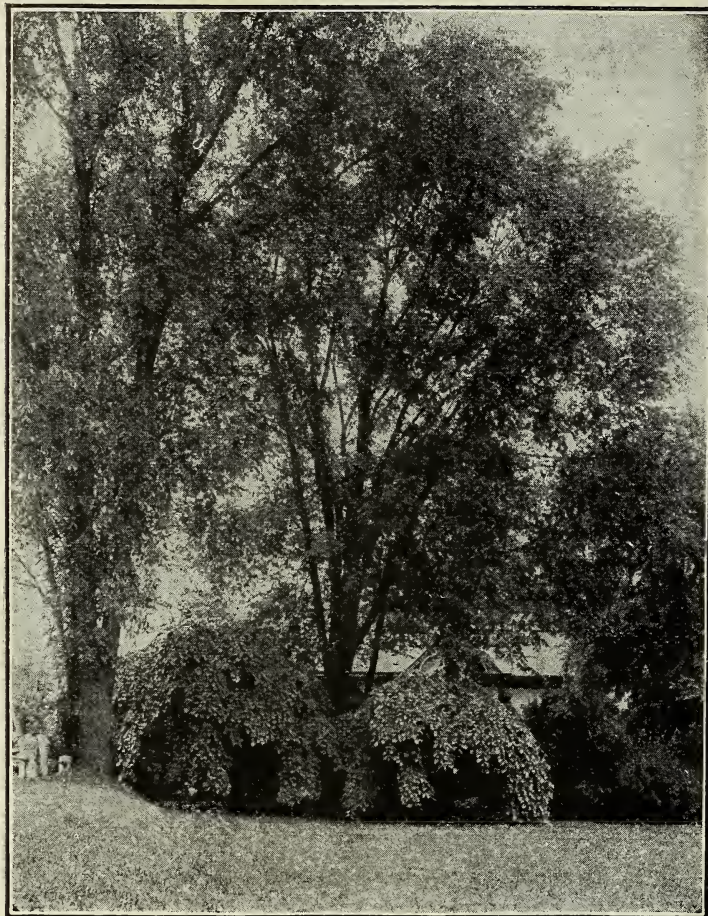
W. J. CASSON.



MR. W. J. CASSON STANDING BESIDE AN EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY TREE, PLANTED, SRING 1911



UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES



AMERICAN ELM: Grows wild over the United States, but is a great deal finer when cultivated. With their wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form which is like the outline made by a bunch of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase, they are perhaps the handsomest American lawn trees. 6 to 8 ft., 50c ea. 8 to 10 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 for 10.

BIRCH: (European White) The birches are very ornamental and very hardy trees. Their slender, graceful habit and conspicuous white trunks make them attractive and popular features in a landscape. 50c each.

CATALPA

SPECIOSA: A variety originating in the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (*Syringaefolia*), blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Valuable for timber, fence posts, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree. 6 to 8 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

SYRINGAEFOLIO: A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July. Price 4 to 5 feet, 50c each, \$3.50 per 10.

AMERICAN ELM (Upright)

CAMPERDOWN ELM (Weeping)

BUNGEI: (Umbrella Catalpa) Grafted on stems six to eight feet high. It makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. Can also be supplied worked low, making an exceedingly handsome dwarf specimen. Price \$1.00 each.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB: (*Pyrus Coronaria*) One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. Tree blooms when quite young. Price, 4 feet, 75c each.

BEECH: (Purple) Beeches are hardy and healthy. Will do well wherever started, and no insects or fungi bother them. Grow large, spreading and majestic. Smooth gray bark and the purple leaves are its strong points. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00.

HORSE CHESTNUT: (European) This is the common Horse-Chestnut, so popular and so widely planted on street and lawns. White and red flowers in eight to twelve-inch clusters, in May. Large, attractive, prickly nut cores. 4 to 5 ft. 50c each.

LINDEN

EUROPEAN: A very pyramidal tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for street and lawn planting, developing into beautiful specimens. Extensively planted for ornamental purposes and for bee pasture. Of rapid growth and not very particular as to soil. 6 to 8 ft. 50c each.

AMERICAN: (Basswood) A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with large broad leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable lawn tree and should be more used for this purpose. It thrives best in moist, rich land, but does well in any good soil. Both Lindens make fine street or shade trees. 6 to 8 ft. 50c each.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES (Continued)

MAGNOLIAS

The Magnolias are the foremost of flowering trees. In this respect they have no rival. Their flowers, immense in size, are varied in colors, and often highly fragrant. The foliage is massive or beautifully glossed and they are always handsome features in the landscape. We have an excellent assortment of magnolias; white, pink and purple. They are strong, bushy trees. 3 to 4 ft. in height \$1.25 each, 10 for \$10.00.

MAPLES

NORWAY: Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact-growing, and the head, which is round-topped, is carried not far above the ground. The tree is large—towering a hundred feet high when fully grown. 6 to 8 ft. 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; 8 to 10 ft. 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 10 to 12 ft. \$1.00 each \$9.00 per 10.

SILVER: The name is from the color of its leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new, bright silver, on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind comes the trees are alive with silver and green. In the fall they fade to pale yellow. (Growth is faster than that of any other maple, probably faster than that of any other shade tree for that matter.) Branches are slim and dainty, rather than heavy, and the habit or form of growth is spreading. 6 to 8 ft. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 8 to 10 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; 10 to 15 ft. 85c each.

SUGAR OR ROCK: This tree is chieftain of its clan, straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height, and longer-lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear-yellow and scarlet. 6 to 8 ft. 60c each, 10 for \$5.00; 8 to 10 ft. 75c each, 10 for \$6.50; 10 to 15 ft. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$12.00.

OAK

PIN OAK: Foliage deep green. A good grower and valuable for street planting. \$1.00 each.

AM., WHITE: One of the finest American trees of large size and spreading branches. Leaves pale green. \$1.00 each.

RED: American tree of large size, foliage purplish-red in the fall. \$1.00 each, 10 for \$7.00.

POPLAR

CAROLINA: One of the most rapid growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to cities, where it makes unusually fast growth and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal in form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid windbreak or screen. 3 to 4 ft., 15c each, 10 for \$1.20, 100 for \$10.00; 6 to 8 ft., branched, 30c each, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00; 8 to 10 ft., branched, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00, 100 for \$20.00; 10 to 12 ft., branched, 40c each, 10 for \$3.50, 100 for \$25.00.

LOMBARDY: A very distinct, well known variety, of rapid growth, and tall narrow form. 40c each, 10 for \$3.50.

East Peoria, Ill., Apr. 26, 1915.
Reilly Brothers,

Dansville, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Order No. 17 received all O. K. express and in fine condition and everything seems to be doing splendidly. Much pleased with all the goods.

W. W. Goddard,
The East Peoria Post.

Route 1, Fairmount, W. Va.
Reilly Brothers,

Dansville, N. Y.
Order No. 4308 received Monday, Apr. 19. With the exception of four apple trees that had the tops split, trees were in good shape. The cherry trees were the finest I have seen. If they grow will send a larger order this fall or next spring.

Yours,
W. H. H. Grandstaff.

Wildwood, Pa., Apr. 23, 1915.
Reilly Brothers,

Dansville, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Order No. 1939 received in good shape. The finest trees I have seen from any nursery.
Geo. Lybord.

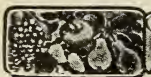
Berlin, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1915.
Reilly Brothers,

Dansville, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Order No. 1150 received Apr. 20 in good condition. Am well pleased with the trees. Thanks for the premium.

Yours,
Fred Mulson, Jr.



LOMBARDY POPLAR



EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

A carefully selected planting of evergreens not only adds greatly to the appearance of the home grounds in Summer, but in the Winter when the landscape is barren, the absence of other color tends to increase the intensity of the rich green of the evergreens and bring out their beauty in a striking manner.

Evergreens are used for specimens on lawns, also extensively for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early Spring, the berries of Autumn, and Winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs. Beautiful beds of permanent color are formed by grouping together sorts of moderate growth with contrasting foliage—golden, golden green, silver-blue, rich, dark, and delicate green, with bright-berried sorts interspersed. Other new uses are for filling window boxes, and growing evergreens in tubs for hall or porch plants.

Our evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development, are root-and-top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care. We pack them so that the root-fibers are well protected, and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care to keep the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sunlight, until the stock is planted, success is reasonably sure.

Evergreens are rather difficult to transplant, and should not be planted in the Fall. In planting the soil should be firmly and thoroughly pressed down in close contact with the roots. It is essential to water heavily at transplanting time, and for several weeks thereafter.

If the soil about the newly transplanted evergreens is kept mulched with well-rotted leaves, strawy manure, or grass clippings, the rapid evaporation of moisture is prevented, and the roots protected from sudden changes of temperature during the Winter. Avoid exposure of roots to the sun and air when transplanting.

We catalogue only those varieties that we can recommend, and which are most successfully transplanted.

EVERGREEN TREES

PINUS AUSTRIACA: (Austrian or Black Pine) A robust-growing variety, with long, dark green, stiff needles. Does well on all soils and is one of the best evergreens for seashore planting. 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.00.

P. MUGHUS: (Dwarf Mugho Pine) Of the highest value where a low dense spreading growth is desired. Very dark foliage and extremely hardy. 12 in., 65c; 18 in., \$1.00; 2 ft., \$2.00.

P. STROBUS: (White Pine) The most valuable of all evergreens for timber purposes. A well-grown individual tree, with its light, silvery foliage is always highly ornamental. In age this pine is most impressive. Useful for hedges, as it can be clipped like a shrub. 2½-3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 90c; 5 ft., \$1.50.

NORWAY SPRUCE: (Picea Excelsa) A lofty tree of perfect pyramidal form, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly handsome and picturesque. Very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind-breaks. 10-15 in., 2 yr. transplanted, 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$9.00 per 100; 18-24 in., 2 yr. transplanted, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., 3 yr. transplanted, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

IRISH JUNIPER: (J. Hibernica) Erect and tapering in growth forming a pillar of deep green foliage. A general favorite for cemetery planting, and useful for formal planting with other evergreens and for small yards, rockeries, etc. 2-3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE: (Picea Pungens) The Blue Spruce is the most beautiful of all conifers. Its silver foliage, glistening in the sunlight, makes it surpass in beauty any other evergreen. It is very hardy, a good grower, will withstand severe winters and excessive moisture, and is very easily transplanted. Note how this beautiful tree stands out distinct among the other evergreens. Small size, \$1.00 each; larger size, \$2.00; 4 ft. \$8.00

P. VAR. KOSTERIANA: (Kosters Blue Spruce) This variety is identical with the type. Foliage silvery blue; the bluest strain that can be selected; grafted from the famous Koster variety. 15-18 in., \$1.75; 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 ft., \$7.00.

1. Pinus Mughus.
(Dwarf Pine)

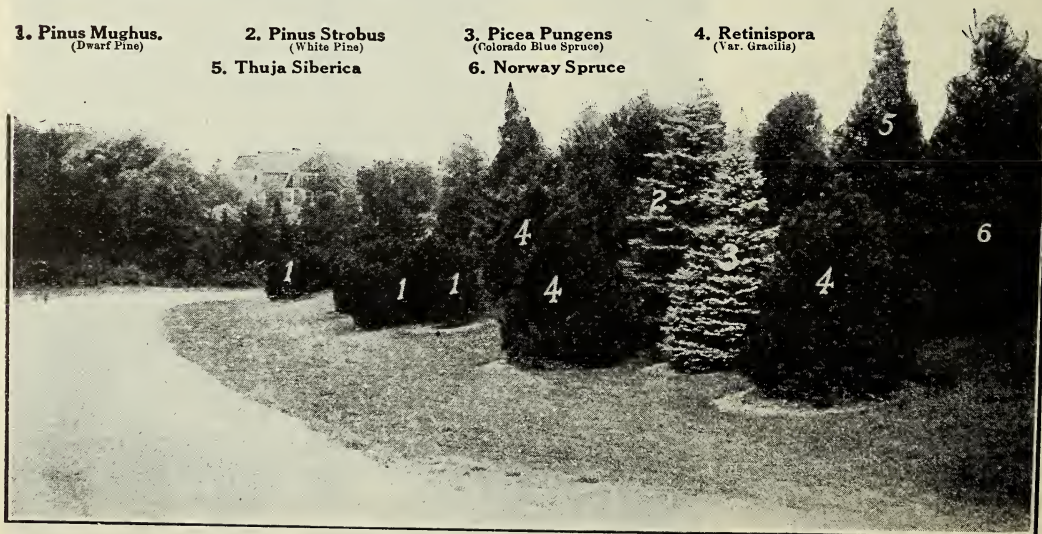
2. Pinus Strobus
(White Pine)

3. Picea Pungens
(Colorado Blue Spruce)

4. Retinispora
(Var. Gracilis)

5. Thuja Siberica

6. Norway Spruce





1 IRISH JUNIPER 2 NORWAY SPRUCE 3-4-5 AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE 6 HEMLOCK

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ

Best Tree for General Planting in Existence

No Evergreen, either native or introduced will endure so much hardship and grow on so great a variety of soils as the American Arbor Vitæ.

For Hedge Purposes it is unsurpassed. Owing to its compact appearance when sheared and its bright green color, it is without doubt the best tree for hedge purposes that grows. Being perfectly hardy and of comparatively rapid growth, it forms a beautiful, compact hedge in a remarkably short time. It is preeminently a tree without an equal for practical utility and ornamental value. There is not a lawn, no matter of what proportion, where an Arbor Vitæ hedge would not enhance its beauty to a high degree.

For Group Planting it is unexcelled, and when planted in this manner it grows tall, stately and pyramidal, its beautiful, flat, fern-like foliage overlapping each other, forming splendid, symmetrical specimens unsurpassed for rich beauty. The permanent attractiveness of one's home surroundings is undeniably incomplete without a group of these charming trees, which being tall and well formed, become more beautiful each year.

Windbreaks, Shelterbelts and Screens.—For practical purposes such as windbreaks for stock pastures, poultry yards, orchards, gardens and buildings, it is rapidly becoming more popular each year. By planting quite close together, as in illustration, their branches interlock closely, forming a barricade through which cold, piercing winds cannot penetrate. 1-2 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100. 2-3 ft. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

HEMLOCK : (P. Canadensis) A most graceful and beautiful variety, quite different from all others. Branches droop, and the dark, bluish foliage is very delicate. A beautiful lawn tree, and makes an ornamental hedge. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; \$9.00 per 10; 4-5 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10.

RETINSPORA : (R. Var. Gracilis) A dwarf variety rather irregular in habit with short, dark green foliage. Very bushy and desirable. 1½-2 ft. \$1.25; 2-2½ ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$3.00.

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ : (T. Var. Siberica) The best of all the genus for this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in Winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree of great value for ornament, screens, and hedges. \$1.00 each.

BALSAM FIR : (A. Balsamea) Very erect and regular, pyramidal in shape; foliage dark green and lustrous above, pale on under side. Grows rapidly and is hardy. 18-24 in., 40c each, 10 for \$3.50; 3-4 ft., \$2.25 each, 10 for \$20.00.

Order Early and Get Special Discount



Good Fruit and How to Grow It

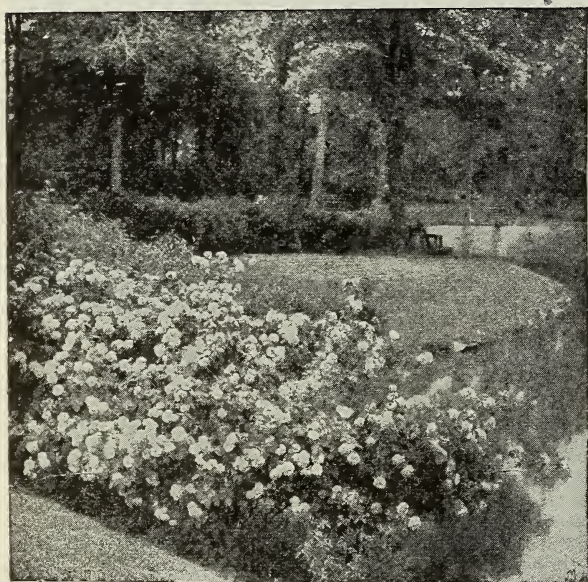


EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

RHODODENDRON: (Rose Bay) Through its blooming season in June and July, no shrub in Nature's garden the world over can compare with this. In winter the great, leathery leaves of the Rhododendrons form rich banks of green, quite different in character and color-tone from the tints of the conifers. Their summer blossoming, in richness and splendid individuality, can be compared only to that of the Magnolias. Rhododendrons are most effective and most easily cared for when planted in large beds or groups, so that their flowers may be displayed in rich masses. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat sheltered location where the soil is deep, well drained, and mulched with leaves. In hot dry weather SOAK the ground, say about once a week. A protection of leaves and brush during the Winter will be beneficial. No evergreen shrub cultivated in the colder climates is more effective than the Rhododendrons, and will repay anyone for the special attention required to obtain their best results. We have them in a variety of colors; white, red, and purple being the most attractive, strong, bushy plants, well set with flower buds. 12-18 in., 70c each; 10 for \$6.00. 18-24 in., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.50.

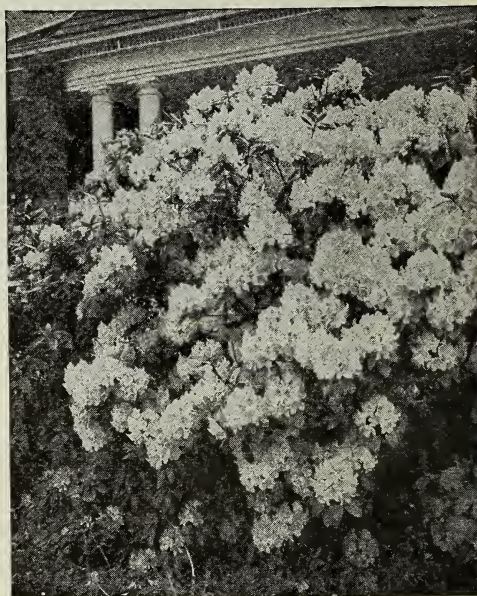
HOLLY-LEAVED ASHBERRY: (Mahonia Aquifolia) The handsome, prickly foliage is deep, glossy green in Spring, turning to bright bronze in Winter. In May little yellow flowers are produced. One of the most popular of Dwarf Shrubs. 10-12 in., 45c each; 10 for \$4.00.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL: (Kalmia Latifolia) Glossy green, shining foliage; bears flowers in large clusters and delicate pink in color. Hardy even in Northern New England. Not difficult to grow as a shrub, requiring reasonable damp location, and preferring deep, leaf-mold soil. 15-18 in., \$1.25 each; \$11.00 per 10.



COMMON SNOWBALL

A general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June.



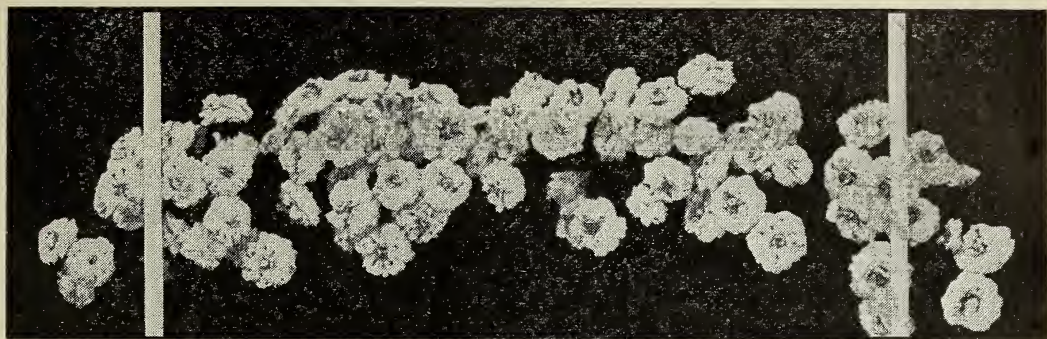
RHODODENDRONS

No Evergreen Shrub cultivated in the colder climates is more effective when in bloom than the Rhododendrons.

THE EVERBLOOMING BUTTERFLY BUSH

(Buddelya Nariabilis Magnifica)

It was a matter of some thought before this highly desirable plant was finally christened with the common English name by which it goes. Several years ago there was imported from Europe some plant novelties and this one was among them. We observed it carefully for a season and were charmed with its beauty, ease of culture and free flowering habit. The name BUTTERFLY BUSH was applied to it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. Particularly we notice that it is not alone the common little yellow species of butterfly, but also the large and gorgeously colored butterflies that swarm about it as though vying with it in brilliancy of color. This shrub from a young plant set out either in the Spring or Fall, will mature to full size the first Summer, producing a handsome bush, which the first year often maintains a height of four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently 10 inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as 50 flower spikes, which increase greatly in number during succeeding years. The year after planting, it generally commences to flower in June and continuing each season until severe frosts nip it. The foliage and blooms are exceedingly fine. The shrub is rather semi-herbaceous, by which we mean in some latitudes it will die down to the ground and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves or other suitable material as winter approaches, as this will produce a heavy growth the following season. This shrub is very desirable as an individual specimen in the lawn and garden, or placed promiscuously in the shrubbery border. 35c each.



ALTHEA WHITE

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ALTHEA : (Rose of Sharon) Unsurpassed by any other shrub for freedom of bloom. From mid-summer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea blossoms freely. Large and brightly colored flowers, much like the tender Hibiscus in form. Grows four to six feet tall. They have rich foliage and bear large flowers. Of the easiest culture and very hardy. Planted compactly and occasionally pruned, is both serviceable and showy as a hedge. We have the following varieties, at 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Boule De Feu, very double, deep red.

Ardens, the familiar, double, purplish blue.

Jeanne De Arc, double, pure white.

Speciosa, double, rosy pink.

TREE ALTHEAS : We can furnish an assortment of varieties in tree form. Nice stocky specimens, 3 feet high. 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

AZALEA : (Ghent Portica) A splendid assortment of hybrids in assorted colors. In the early Spring the Azaleas are resplendent with bloom and make the most gorgeous show of color. One very effective way is to mingle them with Rhododendrons, where their brilliant flowers set off the sombre foliage of the Rhododendrons before the latter come into bloom. 75c each, 10 for \$6.50.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB : The Calycanthus is one of the most desirable shrubs. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a chocolate color, having an agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterwards. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

DEUTZIA—Deutzia.

Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, render the Deutzia among the most beautiful and deservedly the most popular of flowering shrubs at the present time.

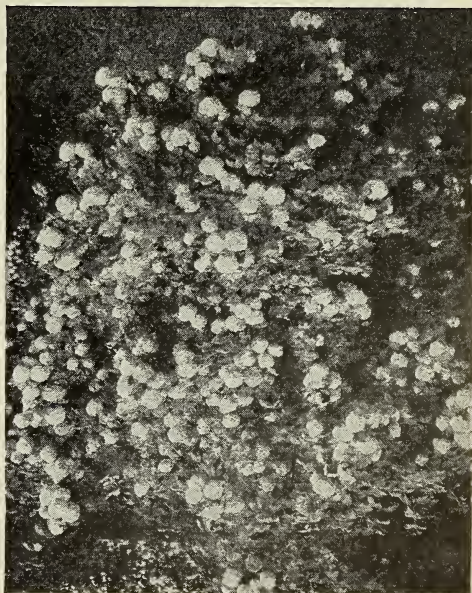
Crenata : (Double-flowered Deutzia) — Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Candidissima : (Double White-Flowered Deutzia) Similar in habit to the preceding, but pure white and double. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

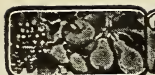
Gracilis : (Slender-branched) A charming species of dwarf habit, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in the winter. The first to flower about the middle of June. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Lemoinei : A hybrid obtained by crossing the well-known Deutzia gracilis with Deutzia parviflora. Flowers pure white, bordering on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

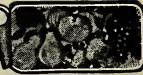
Pride of Rochester : A variety raised by us and producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than Deutzia crenata flore pleno. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.



Order Now. Pay in the Spring



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



GOLDEN BELL—Forsythia : These are pretty shrubs of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Fortune's Forsythia : Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow.

Weeping Forsythia : A shrub resembling Fortunei in its flowers, but the growth is drooping. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Viridissima : A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers deep yellow, very early in spring. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT—Lonicera : The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit, and form beautiful specimens when properly trimmed: 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Fragrantissima : A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Red Tartarian : A well known old fashioned sort which blooms in May. It has slender and upright branches, with small bright pink flowers followed by red or orange yellow berries. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

White Tartarian : Same as the Red Tartarian, except in its beautiful white flowers, for reason of which it is fine for planting with other varieties for contrast. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA GRANDI-FLORA : Is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne on immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences bearing in July and continues until November. Unsurpassed for the lawn, for hedges, parks or cemetery planting, either in groups or as single specimen plants. Grows four to six feet high. Extra Large, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10. Medium, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

TREE HYDRANGEA : Same as Hydrangea P. G., except in tree form. Grafted on Hydrangea stalk. 75c each, 10 for \$6.00.

HYDRANGEA, AMERICAN EVERBLOOMING : This new Hydrangea is the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub introduced in the last twenty years. The plant, which attains a height of five or six feet, with nearly the same breadth, is of far more graceful habit than the old form, with large trusses of beautifully formed flowers of dazzling whiteness, rendering this a plant of peerless beauty. It seems to thrive in various soils and when fully exposed to the sun as well as in partial shade. The profusion of bloom of this new Hydrangea is very unusual. 50c each, 10 for \$4.00.

LILACS : (Syringa) The lilac among the shrubs is like the maple among the trees. "The most common and most indispensable." In many dooryards the neglected lilacs continue to bloom with a fragrance and beauty that is surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old fashioned gardens, their popularity increases; no shrubbery mass is complete without them. They are hardy, robust plants, they do well and flower abundantly with little care. The large collection we offer embraces tall and low-growing shrubs; kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks.

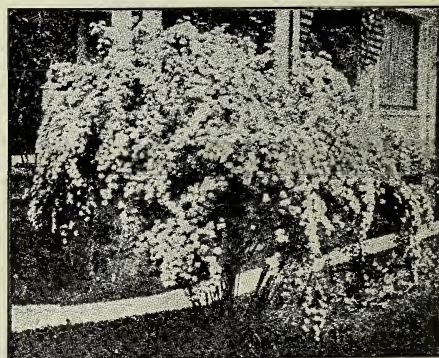
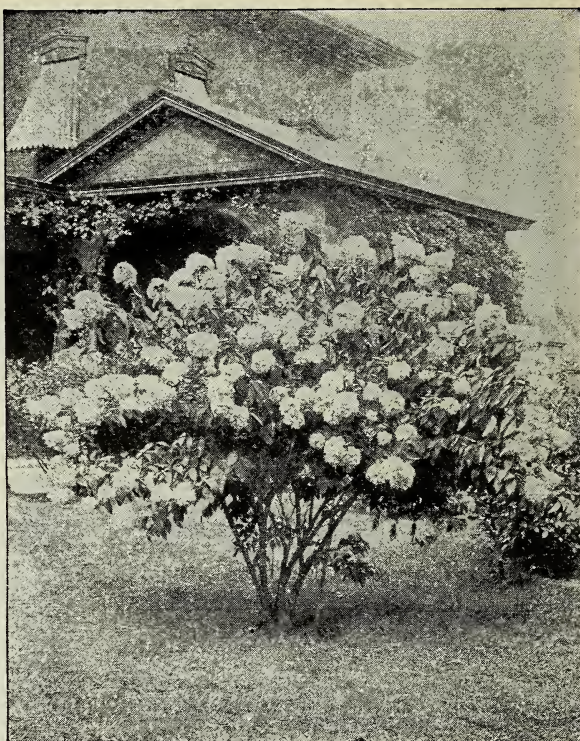
Common Purple : The well-known Lilac of the old-time garden, hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and flowers freely. Blooms of medium size; bluish purple. 50c each, 10 for \$4.00.

Common White : Same as above except with white flowers. 50c each, 10 for \$4.00.

S. V. PRESIDENT GREVY : A beautiful new variety, with large, double flowers in clusters ten inches long and blue in color. 50c each, 10 for \$4.00.

PLUM : (Prunus Pissardi) The wood and leaf are of a peculiarly vivid dark purple, holding the color well through the entire season, and in this respect superior to Purple-Leaved Birch, or any purple-leaved tree we have. It also produces a black fruit of ornamental appearance early in the season. 40c each, 10 for \$3.50.

PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE : A large and very ornamental shrub with curious hair-like flowers of a pinkish brown color. It blooms in July, oftentimes covering the entire shrub and remaining the entire summer. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.





SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTE

SPIRAEA, ANTHONY WATERER: A beautiful variety with broad heads of deep pink flowers. Grows two to three feet high, making a shapely bush. Blooms almost continuously from June throughout the season. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

SPIRAEA, ARGUTA: Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. Very early flowering. Early May. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

SPIRAEA, BILLARDI: Rose colored. Blooms nearly all summer. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

SPIRAEA, BLUE: (*Caryopteris Mastocanthus*)—A fine low-growing shrub, from China, from 2 to 3 feet; blooms during entire season and late in the fall. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

SPIRAEA, DOUBLE-FLOWERED PLUM-LEAVED: A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers like white daisies, in May. Keeps in flower a long time and justly merits to be placed in the front rank among flowering shrubs. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

FORTUNE'S SPIRAEA: Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine. 25c each \$2.00 per 10.

SPIRAEA, GOLDEN: (*Aurea*)—An interesting variety, with golden yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

SPIRAEA, VAN HOUTTE: Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in May and early June the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Very hardy. One of the finest shrubs. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

SUMACH—Rhus.

CUT-LEAVED SUMACH: A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

CUT-LEAVED STAGHORN SUMACH: A picturesque form, with handsome leaves and deeply cut leaflets. 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

STAGHORN SUMACH: A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

ELDER, GOLDEN-LEAVED: Beautiful variety with light yellow leaves, which hold their color well and render the plant very conspicuous and effective. 35c each.

QUINCE, JAPAN: Dark green foliage, and showy deep, scarlet flowers of good size, produced singly or in masses along the branches. Much admired and often used for hedges. 25c each, \$2.00 per ten.

GOLDEN PRIVET: Almost an evergreen. The growth is free, bushy and compact. The closely set green leaves are heavily margined with golden yellow, covering the greater part of them. The color holds remarkably well during the season. It does not bleach or burn in the hot sun, and is the only yellow foliage shrub which holds its perfect coloring in the fall. We do not hesitate to say that this is the finest colored foliage shrub in cultivation. It is perfectly hardy and can be used for any purpose desired, such as an isolated specimen or planted in close proximity to Red Japan Maples; this plant offsets and gives additional color and value to both. It produces a unique effect when planted as a hedge and can be kept to any size, either high or low. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.



HEDGE PLANTS

MODERN home makers are planting hedges in lieu of the discarded fence, at little extra cost and vast increase of sightliness. No fence ever built equals in beauty a well-grown hedge. For screens or protective purposes, they are as effective as an expensive iron or wire fence. Then too, the expense of painting and repairing is avoided. There are numerous deciduous and evergreen shrubs that may be used to advantage for hedge purposes. The ones we list here are the most popular and trustworthy.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Care should be taken in preparing the ground. Dig a trench about 2 feet deep and 2 to 3 ft. wide. If the soil is good, and rich, it may be replaced but if of doubtful character, mix in some better. Apply about three inches of rotted manure or an equivalent in commercial fertilizer, and mix the entire heap thoroughly before returning to the trench. In planting a privet hedge, if the plants are to be in a single row, set them about twelve inches apart; if in a double row, about eighteen inches apart each way and alternately. The single row is very effective, but naturally the double row makes a wider and denser hedge. No matter how strong the plants, cut back severely at planting, and covering the branches a little above the crown makes density. Trimming should commence after the plants are well established; in Spring before the buds swell, and again in July, also sometimes after unusually strong growth, later in the summer.

Work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Settle the ground firmly so that each plant will set as solidly as a post. Mulching heavily with some coarse material for a distance of one or two feet on both sides is a good plan, especially with evergreens. All exposure of the roots to sun and air should be strictly avoided. Honey Locust should be planted 8-10 inches apart, Osage Orange, 6-8 inches apart; Japan Quince, 15-18 inches apart; Berberis Thumbergii, 12-15 inches apart.

Other shrubs and evergreens will also be found desirable for ornamental hedging, such as Roses, Altheas, Spirea, American Arbor Vitae, descriptions of which you will find on other pages of this catalogue. A studied assortment of the taller growing shrubs, planted with regard to color and foliage contrast and different blooming seasons, affords an excellent opportunity for pleasure and artistic effects.

HONEY LOCUST: Very hardy, and the cheapest and best for defensive hedges. Makes a strong and long-lived hedge. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

JAPAN QUINCE: Unquestionably the finest of all plants, for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

BARBERRY THUMBERGII: A comparatively new shrub of low growing habit, seldom ever four feet, unrivaled for beauty. Foliage is a bright green until Autumn when it changes to brilliant tints of crimson and yellow. The conspicuous crimson berries remain on throughout the Winter, giving a very pleasing effect. 12-18 in., 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100. 2-3 ft. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$12.50 per 100.

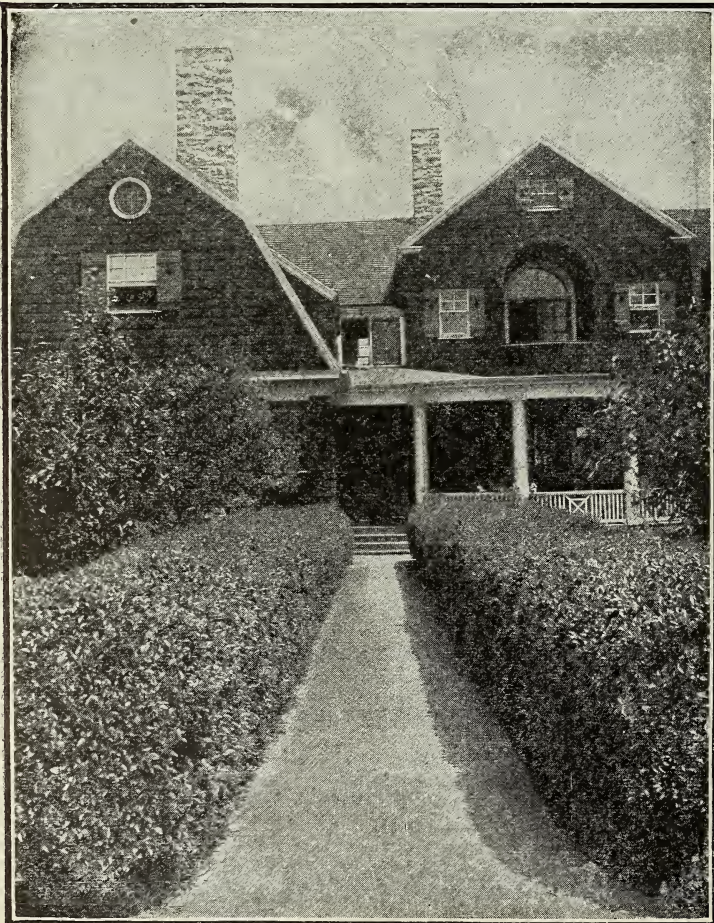
CALIFORNIA PRIVET:

Whether on a farm, or in a city, California Privet helps greatly to complete the homestead and makes for satisfaction and contentment in the daily life of those who dwell there. Park, cemetery, walk, drive, church grounds—all can use California Privet to very great advantage.

As a hedge it can be trimmed into any shape, square, round, or ridged, low or high. Single bushes will make pyramids, globes, or any odd and different shapes desired. They are fine, both for their flowers and their greenery. A hedge or bush is easily kept growing and easily kept trimmed. The cost of planting and up-keep is low. A Privet hedge will make a practical and efficient fence too. It will not use much space, for neither the branches nor the roots spread to any extent, except that the branches go high, and the roots go deep.

	Each	10	100	1000
18-24 in	.10	\$.75	\$4.00	\$30.00
2-3 ft.	.15	1.00	5.00	40.00

If you desire information, write us. The free service of our Correspondence Department is at your disposal.

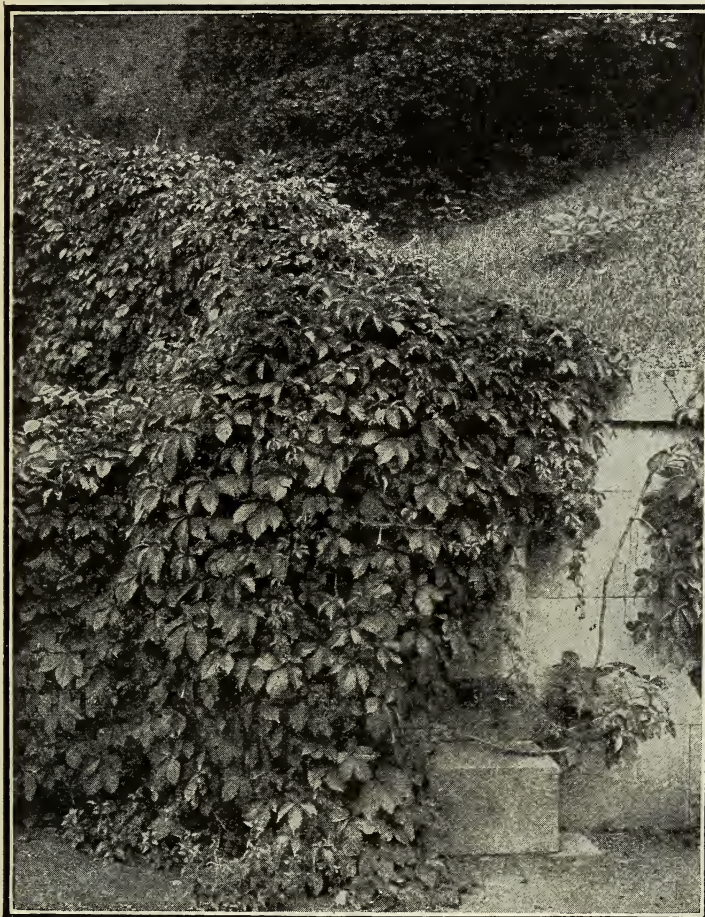


CALIFORNIA PRIVET

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

FLOWERING vines and ornamental creepers enhance the comfort and beauty of the home grounds fully as much as shrubs and trees. Vines over the porch give a welcome shade on a hot day and, when permitted to clamber over the buildings, tone down many sharp angles and other building defects. When in bloom the Clematis, Honey-suckle, and Wistaria are surely beautiful, while the foliage is clean and attractive at all times. All vines in this list are strong, robust growers, requiring little attention other than to trim them.

The ground where the vines are planted should be deeply spaded, fertilizers should not be allowed to come in direct contact with the roots, but a top dressing of well-rotted manure is advisable. The first Summer a mulch of clippings or leaves will keep the roots moist and cool, enabling the plants to make a rapid growth.



VIRGINIA CREEPER

AMPELOPSIS VETCHII: (Boston Ivy) This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with over-lapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in the autumn. It is hardy and becomes more popular every year. **Strong Plants, 35c each.**

AMERICAN IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER: (A. Quinquefolia) A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring. **25c each.**

HALL'S JAPAN HONEY-SUCKLE. Nearly an evergreen climber, retains its leaves until Mid-Winter. It flowers in abundance from July to December and is the most fragrant of all varieties. **25c each.**

BIGNONIA or TRUMPET VINE: An old favorite grown in most every garden. Flowers perfectly trumpet shaped, bright scarlet. A rapid grower; blooms almost continuously through the summer. **25c each, 5 for \$1.00.**

WISTARIA, CHINESE PURPLE: A most beautiful climber of rapid growth and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous

growth; is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. **35c each.**

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE: A strong and rapid growing tropical vine with magnificent green foliage; curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers. Gives quick and dense shade and is adapted for arbors and trellises. **50c each.**

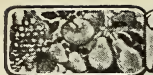
CLEMATIS

These vines flower profusely, and are the most showy and effective of the hardy climbers. All kinds listed are entirely hardy. A rich soil of light, loam character is the best for Clematis and a little mixture of lime will make it better. Mulching with half-rotted manure at the approach of Winter tends to increase the strength of the plants and size of flowers.

JACKMANNI: The well-known large flowering blue Clematis. The beautiful flowers, when fully expanded, measure four to six inches in diameter. Intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continuously from July until cut off by frost. The plant is hardy of fairly quick growth and an abundant bloomer. **35c each.**

HENRYI: This is the finest of all large flowering Clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower, but a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, with reddish chocolate anthers. A very desirable variety. **35c each.**

PANICULATA: The small flowering, sweet-scented Japan Clematis. One of the most vigorous, beautiful and desirable of all climbers. It is a very rapid grower, and desirable wherever a strong and rapid-growing vine is needed on walls, verandas, fences, etc. In late summer it produces dense sheets of medium size, pure white flowers **25c each.**



CLIO ROSE

ROSES

THERE is perhaps no plant or flower so generally cultivated as the rose. For extensive grounds, for small lawns, for porch or trellis, for borders and hedges, greenhouse or pot culture, roses are used with charming effect, and our wide assortment affords unlimited range in selection of varieties of beauty and fragrance for all purposes. We have attempted to describe and classify in this catalogue only such varieties as are properly suited for general culture and which may be grown successfully under ordinary methods of cultivation by the amateur. Every garden may be made to give an abundance of roses in season.

Our hardy, field-grown roses may be planted in the Fall or Spring. If planted in the Fall, special care should be taken to set them deep enough and tread the earth firmly down on the roots.

Our bushes are grown out of doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to produce. If planted properly and cared for, they will give perfect satisfaction.

Rich soil, and good cultivation are necessary to produce satisfactory results. In planting, use plenty of old composted stable manure, which should be worked into and thoroughly mixed with the soil, but should not be thrown into the hole or allowed to come into direct contact with the roots. The holes should be dug large enough to allow the roots to spread out in their natural position. Cover the roots with fine, moist soil, being careful to work it around and under the plants so that there may be no vacant spaces. Press firmly down on the roots. This is important, as, if not done, the plants are liable to dry out before they can make a start. Inas-

much as roses bloom on the present season's growth, judicious pruning is essential, new growth is sure to increase bloom. If Winter protection is necessary, a good plan is to hill the earth up around the bush three or four inches, then cover with dead leaves or some such coarse material. In the early Spring, before sap starts, cut off all dead tips. In planting a rose bed, the plants should be set twelve to fifteen inches apart.

SELECT VARIETIES OF ROSES HYBRID PERPETUALS:

ALFRED COLOMB: Extra large, round flower and full; color bright carmine crimson. One of the very best dark colored sorts. 25c each, \$2.25 per 10.

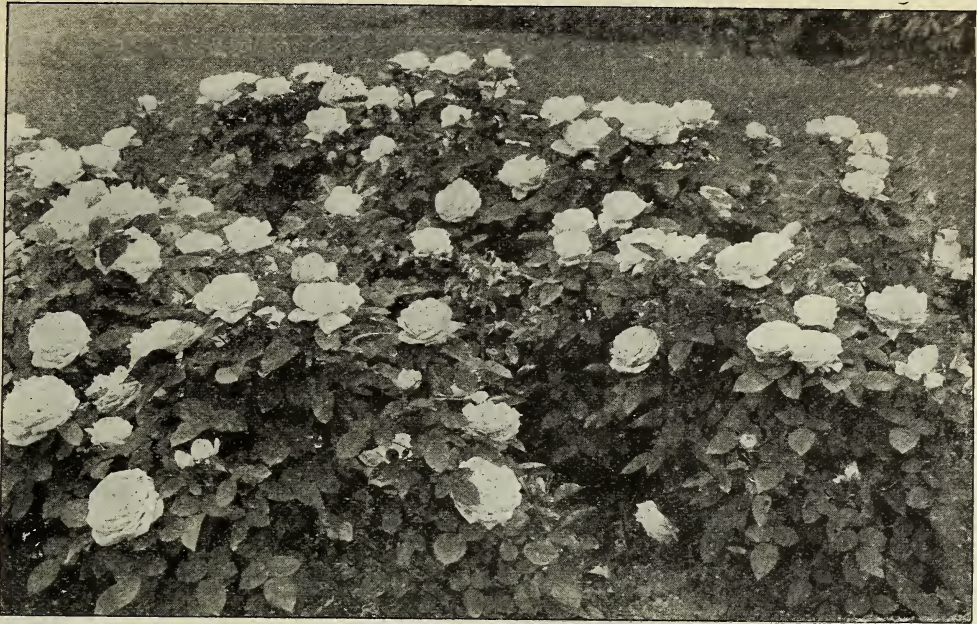
CAPTAIN HAYWARD: Bright scarlet, very vivid in summer and glowing in autumn. Large, full and bold, making a flower of striking beauty. 25c each, \$2.25 per 10.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY: Delicate flesh pink, shading deeper at center. Double flowers of bright, satiny appearance. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CLIO: A grand addition to the white or blush hardy garden roses. Flower is simply perfect in form and magnificent in all stages of growth. Plant strong and vigorous, with large, handsome foliage. Without question the finest white hybrid. 25c each, \$2.25 per 10.

COUQUETTE DES ALPS: Large, full, finely formed flower; color white, sometimes faintly tinged with faint blush. Profuse bloomer. 25c each, \$2.25 per 10.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD: A seedling from the Victor Verdier; bright carmine, fading in the sun. Very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless. Foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in bud, valuable for forcing. 25c each, \$2.25 per 10.

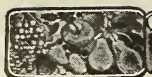


FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI: OR SNOW QUEEN, LARGE, BEAUTIFUL, WHITE

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI:** A pure white large sized, and free flowering. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on long fine stems and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color, and general finish. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.
- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT:** Too well known to require lengthy description. It still holds first place among the dark red roses and is one of the most satisfactory to grower. A rich, crimson scarlet. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.
- GENERAL WASHINGTON:** Brilliant red, good bloomer, hardy everywhere. Recommended as a satisfactory variety. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- HUGH DICKSON:** Intense crimson, shaded scarlet; very large, full and magnificent form, with high pointed center; growth upright and vigorous, free and continuous blooming; the finest of all autumn roses, highly perfumed. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.
- MARSHAL P. WILDER:** Vigorous grower, with clean, healthy foliage, flowering profusely and long after others are out of bloom. Color is a bright cherry carmine. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.
- MARGARET DICKSON:** Of magnificent form; white with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.
- MAGNA CHARTA:** Extra large, full flower of fine form; bright rosy pink in color; hardy, and an excellent bloomer. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- PAUL NEYRON:** This is regarded as the largest rose in cultivation; is a free bloomer, hardy, and very desirable in every way; color deep, clear rose. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.
- PERSIAN YELLOW:** Bright yellow, hardy and vigorous, a good sort, and popular. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.
- SOLEIL D'OR:** Large, full and globular, fragrant buds, conical shaped; color varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.
- HYBRID TEA AND TEA SCENTED EVERBLOOMING ROSES**
- HELEN GOULD (Hybrid Tea):** A true sport from Maman Cochet, duplicating its habit and foliage delicate pink. 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.
- KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea):** Pure white; splendid, large buds, and full, double blooms. A sturdy grower, blooming steadily from early Spring until late frost. 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.
- KILLARNEY (Hybrid Tea):** Probably no other rose has ever taken such a prominent place so quickly as Killarney. It is already one of the most popular of our garden roses, and also one of the leading varieties for Winter cut flowers. It is perfectly hardy in this latitude; in growth is strong and robust, and as free flowering as any rose we know. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant, imperial pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- LA FRANCE:** (Hybrid Tea) Silvery rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of great beauty. Fragrant blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- METEOR:** (Hybrid Tea) Rich velvet crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. One of our best general utility roses. The plant is of vigorous growth and very free flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or in pots. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

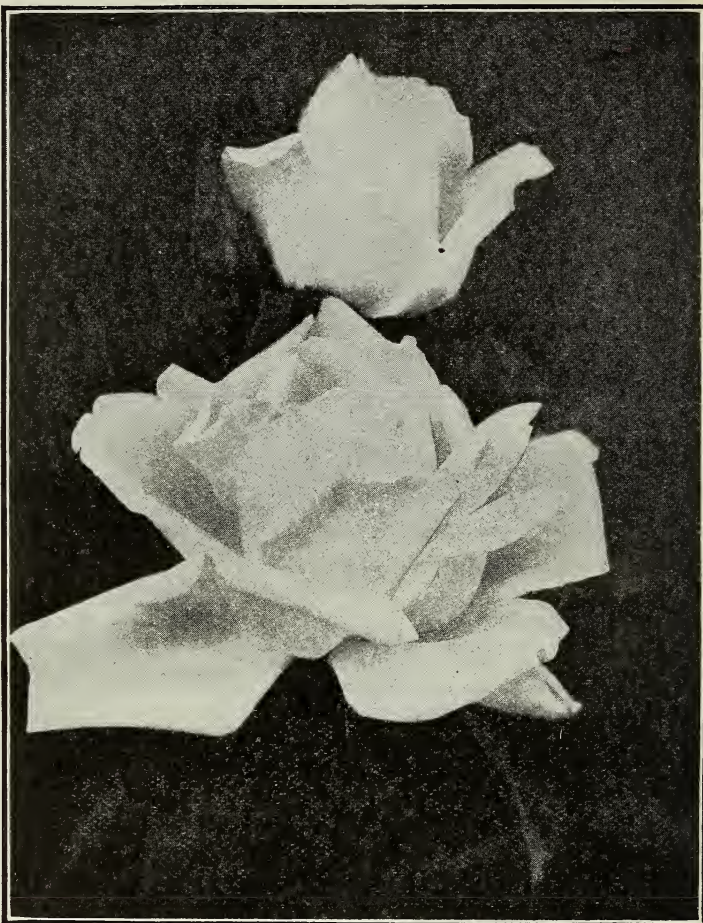
Get Up a Club Order and Save One-Half



SELECT VARIETIES OF TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

These Roses will bloom from early Spring to late Fall and in a great many cases are in bloom after the first frosts. They are as beautiful as the Greenhouse Roses and much more fragrant.

BRITISH QUEEN: We quote the introducer's description: "Experts who have seen British Queen growing, agree that it is the finest white Rose in existence, surpassing in beauty and elegance of form all other white varieties. The freedom with which it blooms is remarkable. It is in flower from June until winter, and on well cultivated plants the blooms are a model of perfection. The type of flower is between White Maman Cochet and Frau Karl Druschki, with Tea Rose form and refinement; frequently in the bud state it shows a slight flush; this disappears as the flower opens into purest whiteness. It is a good grower and sweetly scented. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England. Those who have had the pleasure to see this magnificent Rose blooming at Portadown will never forget the sight. \$1.00 each. \$10.00 per dozen.



BRITISH QUEEN—The Finest White Rose in Existence

CHATEAU DES CLOS VOUGEAT:

Words are inadequate to describe, and pigments are not made which could reproduce the wonderful coloring and texture of this truly remarkable Rose. You have all been looking for the black Rose, and here it is. The most wonderful color and texture ever seen in a Rose; looks as if cut out of heavy velvet with a color shading

from deepest velvety maroon-red to blackish crimson. We are sure it will become one of the most popular of garden Roses, quite in a class by itself, blooming continuously in crops closely following one another. It is of fine shape, good size and the richest colored of all Roses, being fifty per cent. darker than Prince Camille de Rohan and Jubilee; quite fragrant. \$1.00 each. \$10.00 per doz.

LIEUTENANT CHAURE: Bud long and pointed; color velvety-crimson, opening to large flowers of crimson-red, shaded garnet; flowers of great depth and nicely cupped form; flowers very freely produced and deliciously fragrant. In every way a grand Rose. This is another Rose we are going to keep hammering at you until you try it, then you will become fast friends. 75c each. \$6.00 per doz.

MABEL DREW: A truly magnificent Rose, superb in every respect. The blooms are large and full, carried on strong and erect flower stalks; the color is deep cream on first opening, passing to intense canary-yellow in the center as the bloom develops; has the delicious refreshing perfume of the Tea Roses. Awarded by a unanimous vote the gold medal of the National Rose Society. 75c each. \$6.00 per dozen.

MADAME ALFRED DIGEON: An exquisitely beautiful bedding variety that can be classed as a substantial "fancy." The blooms are large and full, of perfectly imbricated form, the edges of the petals beautifully frilled. Color, deep cream or lemon-yellow, stippled with chamois on the inside petals and profusely dotted clear carmine, thus creating an indescribable delicate color. Quite distinct. One of the best. 75c each. \$6.00 per doz.

MADAME CHARLES LEJUNE: Growth vigorous and upright. Large oval buds carried on erect stems. Flowers very large and very double; of globular form. Color, clear silvery-rose, with vivid center. 75c each. \$6.00 per dozen.

MADAME CHARLES LUTAUD: A fine, vigorous grower, with erect branching habit. Stems are almost thornless; foliage broad and nicely bronzed; bud very long and pointed on long stems. The bloom is large and full. Color, rich chrome-yellow, with rosy-scarlet on the outer petal. Has Marquis Sinety blood but very distinct from that variety. 75c each. \$6.00 per dozen.



LADY HILLINGTON:

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

LADY HILLINGTON: At the Detroit Rose show in January, 1912, this was awarded the sweepstakes over all yellow Roses. It has long willowy stems that are in no sense weak, as the buds are held upright; has a long slender pointed bud of brilliant deep golden-yellow, and a striking peculiarity of this Rose was that each day of the show this golden-yellow color became deeper yellow and more intense, unlike all other yellow Roses with which we are familiar, as invariably the tendency after being cut is to get lighter in color. This Rose at no stage of its development shows this lighter color as does Sunburst and other of the yellow Roses, but is always an even, deep intense golden-yellow; forces well. 75c each. \$7.50 per doz.

PRESIDENT TAFT (McCullough, 1908): This Rose was raised in Cincinnati, the home of President Taft. It is without question the most remarkable of all pink Roses. It has a shining, intense, deep pink color possessed by no other Rose. It is a fine grower, free bloomer, good size and form, fragrant, and in a class by itself as to color. 50c each. \$5.00 per doz.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (Pernet Ducher, 1890): This charming Rose is in great demand, it is always scarce and always will be hard to get hold of, as it is slow in propagating. Clear bright satiny-pink; flowers very large and extremely showy; quite distinct. 35c each.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER: This remarkable rose was originally received from Japan. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots of from eight to ten feet high in a season, and therefore the most desirable climbing variety. The flowers hold their beautiful crimson color a long time without fading and give a most magnificent effect in contrast to the bright, glossy foliage. It is entirely hardy and the greatest acquisition among roses for the past ten years. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

BALTIMORE BELLE: White with blush center, very full and double; one of the finest climbing roses; a rapid grower, with hardy and luxuriant foliage and immense clusters of flowers. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

DOROTHY PERKINS: Large for rose of this class, very double, of a beautiful shell pink, and sweetly scented. Flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty. One of the best. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

QUEEN OF PRAIRIE: Bright rose red, frequently with striped foliage and quite deeply serrated. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.



Good Fruit and How to Grow It



AMERICAN PILLAR (Conard, 1909.) (C. P.): A single-flowering variety of great beauty, which appeals to everyone. The flowers are of enormous size, three to four inches across, of a lovely shade of apple-blossom pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. The flowers are borne in immense bunches, and a large plant in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten. They last in perfection a long time, and are followed by brilliant red hips or berries, which are carried late into the winter; and as the plant frequently retains its lovely green foliage until the end of November, it forms a beautiful decorative subject throughout the autumn months. A great Rose to grow in pots for Easter. 50c each. \$5.00 per doz.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (Hoopes Bros. & Thomas, 1911.) (H. N.): A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuriana and Tea blood in its veins. The introducers say of it: "Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Good foliage, and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new Rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer. Blooms three to four inches across; has proved perfectly hardy and stands heat and drought as well as any Rose in our collection." 50c each. \$5.00 per doz.

TAUSENDSCHOEN, or THOUSAND BEAUTIES (Schwartz, 1906.) (C. P.): A Climbing Rose that comes to us from Germany. The flowers upon first opening are the most delicate shade of pink ever seen in a Rose, might be described as a white delicately flushed pink changing to rosy-carmine. It gets its name from its many flowers and the variation in coloring; beautiful; will become as famous as Crimson Rambler or Dorothy Perkins. 50c each. \$5.00 per doz.

VEILCHENBLAU, The Blue Rose (Schmidt, 1909.) (C. P.): The most wonderful Rose of the century for the reason that it marks a decided advance in the color of the Rose hitherto only dreamed of. Veilchenblau or Violet Blue is the proper name, but no doubt it will be known in America as the Blue Rose. 25c each. \$2.25 per 10

DWARF POLYANTHA OR BABY RAMBLERS

ANCHEN MUELLER: Brilliant pink; flowers in profusion, with long petals gracefully curved. Splendid for bedding and dwarf hedges, everblooming and hardy. 18c each, \$1.80 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

MRS. CUTBUSH: Bright deep pink, blooms in large clusters throughout the growing season. One of the choicest of the baby class for bedding and dwarf hedges. 18c each, \$1.80 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

CATHERINE ZEIMET: Pure snow-white, double blooms in profuse clusters. A compact, bushy grower of dwarf habit; everblooming and hardy. 18c each, \$1.80 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.



TREE ROSES

The tree roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks four or five feet high, are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose border. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson. Fine strong trees that will bloom nicely the first year. 70c each, \$7.50 per dozen.

DUE

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

REILLY BROTHERS

(THE OASIS NURSERIES)
DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Do Not Write
in this Space
ORDER NO.

DATE REC'D

How to Order. Fill out this Order Blank carefully, indicating number of trees or plants, variety, size (either XXX, XX, X, 1 yr., or "Bearing size) and price of each item in columns provided for this purpose, and mail to us in the enclosed return envelope, together with your remittance to cover total purchase price less discount to which you are entitled.

Remittance. May be made by Postal Money Order, Express Money Order, Personal Check or Cash. If cash is sent your letter should be registered, otherwise we will not be responsible for it.

Important. No matter how many times you have written us, always give your full address and write your name, post office, county and state very plain and be sure to give name of both Freight Station and Express Office, stating how you prefer shipment made, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. By so doing you will save us much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake in filling your order.

Name

P. O. or Ex. O. \$

Post Office

Draft

County

Check

State

Cash

St. or R. F. D. No.

Postage

Ship By

Total

Fgt. Station

Ex. Office

Fill in space on opposite side with names of friends who are interested in and buyers of Fruit Trees and Plants

[illegible]

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"

Hope, R. I., April, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 1550 received April 23. Trees arrived all right, and I am much obliged for the same. You will hear from me next fall. M. J. Coyle.

Williamsport, Pa., April 23, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Order No 1821 received. 300 Thunbergii Barberry by Wells Fargo Express. Plants nicely rooted, of good size, and I am pleased with them. V. King Pifer.

Meadville, Pa., April, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—order No. 2575 received April 22. Trees were in good condition when received. Thank you very much for the St. Regis Raspberries, you so kindly sent as a premium. F. L. Cummings.

Quakertown, Pa., April 30, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 4108 received O. K., April 28, 1915. Also the strawberries by Parcel Post, which are growing fine. This entire order is of a far better grade than the first shipment. Thank you. Mrs. C. L. Stead.

LeRaysville, Pa., Apr. 23, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Order No. 4452 received. Trees came yesterday, all in fine shape, will finish setting today, and well pleased, also many thanks for the Rose Tree. Yours truly, J. J. Stone.

Ridgefield, Ct., April 20th, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 1547 received April 20th. Order received by parcel post in good condition, and thank you for your promptness in filling order and also for the extra berries enclosed. Very truly yours, Alonzo Morgan.

Sterling, Mich., May 1, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No 2731 received April 30 and everything all right. Came in good condition and was well pleased with the trees. Yours truly, Mrs. Gertrude Cole.

Red Creek, N. Y., April 29, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Order No. 2555 received Apr. 29, 1915. Trees came in fine condition, roots still moist. Am well pleased with stock selected. The ladies are very much pleased with rose tree and berry bushes. They would like to know their names. John Cuyler.

Cambridge, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 4390 received Apr. 21st, in excellent condition. I am well pleased, and thank you for prompt shipment. Yours truly, John H. Galloway.

Madisonville, O., Apr. 22, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 2113 received in good condition. Trees are satisfactory, and I feel that I made a good purchase. Geo. R. Cordes.

West Coxsackie, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No 1856 received yesterday by parcel post, 25 Strawberry Plants. This fills the order all O. K. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain.

Yours very truly,

P. H. Whitlock.

Red Creek, N. Y., April 21, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 992 received April 17 in good shape, and was well pleased with them. The women were pleased with the Rose bush. Wm. P. Barber.

Allentown, Pa., April 20, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 2082 received April 16th. Trees arrived in splendid shape and with careful attention should have splendid results. C. Ritter.

Michigan City, O., Mar. 31, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 949 received March 30. and seemed to be in splendid condition. Please accept my thanks for same. Fred Tiedt.

Mahaffey, Pa., March 31, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 1293 received in good condition today, and very well pleased with them. Never saw finer trees. Yours respectfully, Jas. M. Henry.

Springfield, Ill., March, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 881 received March 29th. The trees arrived on March, 29, in good shape, and I am very much pleased with them. Kindly accept my thanks for the extra roses. August Toussel.

Kansas City, Kans., April 22, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 1672 received April 19th. Fine stock, best I ever saw. Good condition. Am much pleased. Will report this fall how they grow. Many thanks for the St. Regis. Respectfully,

Mrs. N. A. Henry.

Middleport, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order received Apr. 29, 1915. The trees arrived in fine condition, and are very satisfactory. I thank you very much for this adjustment of the former order. You will receive my orders for stock in the future. Yours truly, C. H. Choate.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 1, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 0 received. Received all of my order O. K., Strawberry plants and trees, all were fine. Every plant is growing fine, and the trees I think also.

Reilly Bros. Trees and Plants for me every time.

Yours truly, John H. Beid.

North Jackson, O., May 1, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 2734 received May 1, 1915, and everything was satisfactory and in good shape, and hoping to place a larger order this fall. Thanking you for prompt attention. Yours truly, C. H. Miley.

Friendship, Wis., Apr. 28th, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. —. Received shipment today, in fine condition, nicest stock I ever saw. I will write you a letter in few days. Thank you sincerely, Mrs. Minnie McComick.

La Porte, Ind., 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 4099 received in due time, and in good condition. Trees O. K. Just the right size for cherry. Many thanks for extras. Yours respectfully, F. Marion Bowell.

Dover N. J., Apr. 28, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 2154 received Apr. 23, O. K. Very much pleased with them, thanking you for extra berries. Yours, A. R. Crane.

Soldier, Kans., 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 14 received April 22. The plants arrived in good condition. Are all planted, and every one growing. B. L. Mickel.

Dayton, Pa., April 22, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order received Strawberries April 17, and they were in fine condition. Yours truly, R. B. Wheatcroft.

West Coxsackie, N. Y., April 22, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 1854 received yesterday by Parcel Post 25 Strawberry Plants. This fills the order all O. K. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain

yours very truly,

P. H. Whitlock.

Grove City, Pa., Apr. 22, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 2586 received April 21st. Trees were all in good shape when received. Well worth money paid. Yours as ever, E. G. Stoops.

Milford, Ill., April 20, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order received all O. K. Thanks for the extra roses and promptness. Very truly, O. Wedgbury.

Auburn, Me., April 19, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

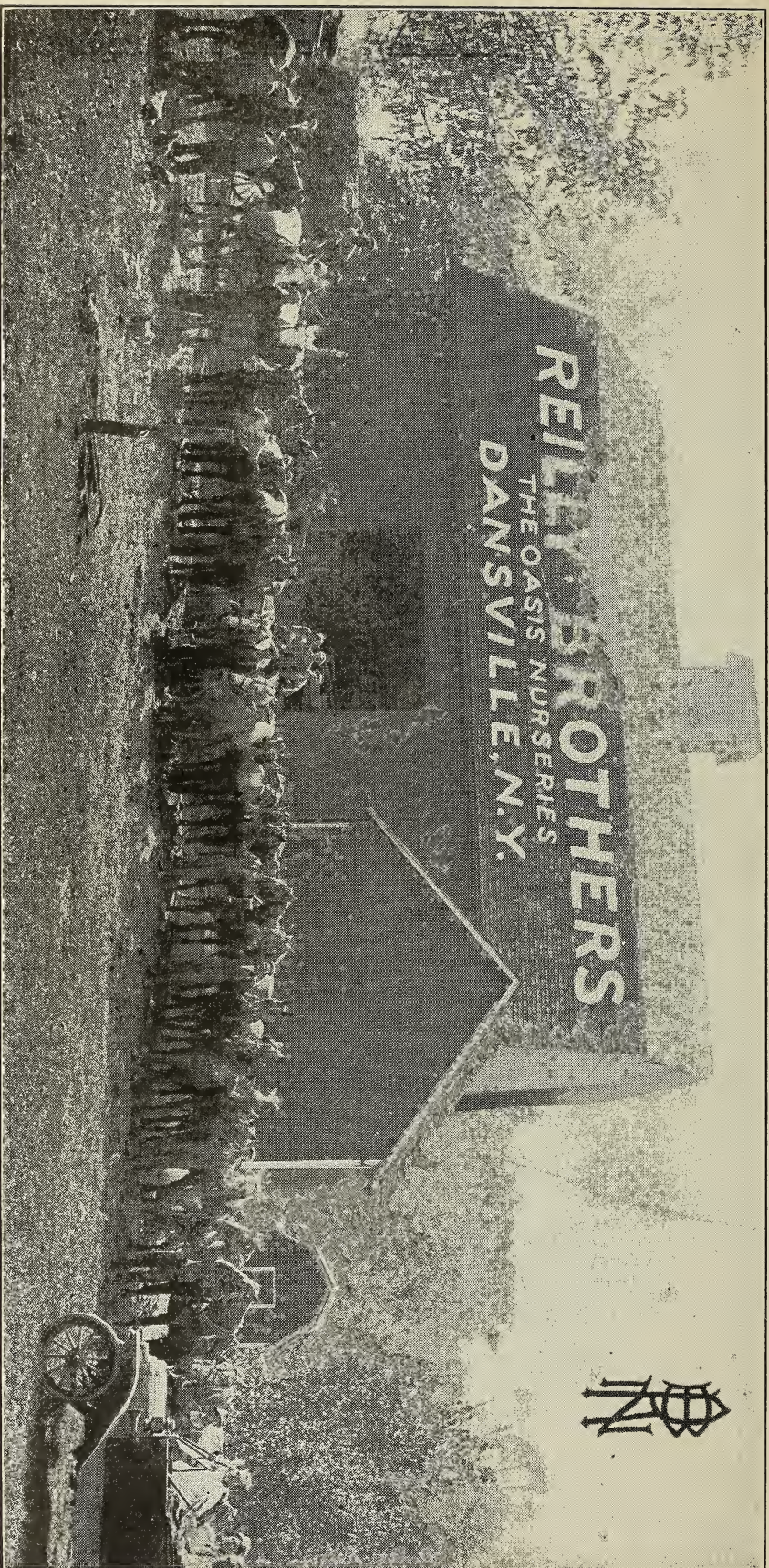
Gentlemen:—Order No. 4334 received 100 Pearson's Beauty Strawberry Plants in good condition. Yours truly, Merritt Roakes.

Bogota, N. J., March 26th, 1915.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Order No. 1341 received March 25th in good condition, and am well pleased. They are the best trees I've ever seen for the money. I also thank you for the Raspberry Bushes. Yours truly, John Burgess.

ALL READY FOR WORK ON THE DIGGER AT "SUMMIT VIEW" FARM



There are twenty-six horses in the picture—count them—all ready for work on the digger. We are often asked why it is necessary to use so much power. The reason is that we want every root. We guarantee our customers that our trees are well rooted and, therefore, spare neither labor nor expense to get the trees out of the ground in the best condition possible. From the many voluntary expressions of satisfaction received, we know that our efforts in this direction are appreciated.